



**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
ABSTRACTS
VOL. 5, NO. 4**

**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts are prepared under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.)

Crime and Delinquency Abstracts is a publication of the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information of the National Institute of Mental Health. It is one of several publications issued by the Clearinghouse as part of its comprehensive mental health information service. Crime and Delinquency Abstracts contains abstracts of the current published scientific and professional literature and of current ongoing research projects. Investigators who are engaged in a research project on crime and delinquency are invited to send a summary of the project to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010.

Crime and Delinquency Abstracts is available gratis only to individuals actively working in the field of crime and delinquency. For information concerning Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, changes of address, or removal of names from the mailing list, see the inside back cover page.

Copies of the complete article, book, or research project are not available from the Clearinghouse at this time. To obtain the full copy, it is necessary to use library facilities or to write to the author, publisher, or principal investigator.

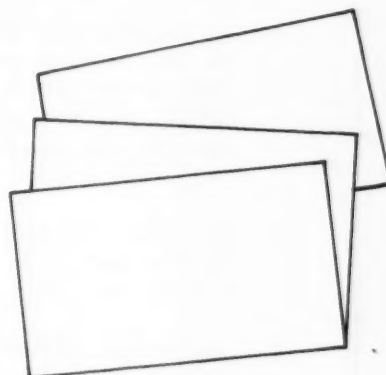
Crime and Delinquency Abstracts was formerly entitled International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency, and Volume 4 of the Abstracts continues the serial publication numbering begun with the International Bibliography. Volume 3 of the International Bibliography was the first to contain abstracts.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service * Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Institute of Mental Health
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS —
AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

VOL. 5, NO. 4



CONTENTS

ABSTRACTS	1
CURRENT PROJECTS	83
LIST OF JOURNALS	106
AUTHOR INDEX	111

With this volume of Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, we begin the first stage of a computer-generated publication. Changes in format are in line with the present machine capability. Volume 5 will contain 8 issues and will include materials which have come into the Clearinghouse information system since May, 1967. Readers should note the following special points:

1. As in previous volumes, each issue (with the exception of No. 3) will contain both abstracts from the literature in the field of crime and delinquency related to mental health, and reports of research, demonstration, or training projects. Issue No. 3 contains abstracts only.
2. Journals routinely screened for materials to be included in the abstracts section of Volume 5 are listed immediately before the index.
3. Individual issues of Volume 5 will contain an author index. A separate, cumulative subject index will be published as Vol. 5, No. 9.

ABSTRACTS

0100046268999

MORE ADD ABOUT DIRTY BOOKS. YALE LAW JOURNAL, 75 8 1365-1415, 1966.

THE NEW 1966 SUPREME COURT DECISIONS ON OBSCENITY HAVE ENLARGED THE GROUNDS FOR A FINDING OF OBSCENITY HOWEVER, THEY DID NOTHING TO OVERCOME THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH RESULTED FROM THE IMPRECISION OF THE EARLIER ROTH DECISION. IN THE FANNY HILL, GINSBURG, AND MISHKIN CASES, THE COURT REDUCED THE ROTH DECISION TO AN ADJUSTMENT OF THE HICKLIN DECISION, SUPPLYING NEW STANDARDS OF TASTE FOR THE OLD IDEA OF THOUGHT CONTROL.

0100046271999

ALL INDIA CRIME PREVENTION SOCIETY. PREVENTION OF CRIME AND REHABILITATION, EDITED BY PARIPURNANAND VARMA. PAPERS SUBMITTED FOR THE ALL INDIA 3RD PENOLOGICAL CONGRESS. LUCKNOW, 1966, 87 P.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTIONS WERE SUBMITTED FOR THE THIRD ALL INDIA PENOLOGICAL CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN JAIPUR, INDIA IN 1967: THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF VAGRANCY AND BEGGING PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME FOR CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF JUVENILE BEGGARY AND VAGRANCY AFTER-CARE SERVICE REHABILITATION DEPENDS ON PRISON OFFICERS ORGANIZATION AND STANDARDS IN PROBATION WORK THE LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DACOITY AND JUVENILE COURTS.

0100046272999

FLITNER, FRITZ. ZUR EINRICHTUNG VON PSYCHOPATHENANSTALTEN. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONS FOR PSYCHOPATHS. MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 49 5 6201-204, 1966.

ARTICLE 82 OF THE WEST GERMAN DRAFT CRIMINAL CODE MAKES THE PROVISION THAT PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES FOR WHICH THEY ARE NOT HELD RESPONSIBLE BY REASON OF INSANITY OR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IF THEIR PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS INDICATES THAT THEY ARE LIKELY TO COMMIT OTHER CRIMES INJURIOUS TO SOCIETY. DEPENDING UPON TREATMENT NEEDS, THE COURT IS TO DECIDE WHETHER SUCH PERSONS, AMONG WHOM ARE MANY PSYCHOPATHS, SHOULD BE COMMITTED TO A MENTAL INSTITUTION OR TO A PLACE OF DETENTION. THE NEW LAW FAILS TO SEPARATE THE QUESTION OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FROM THE QUESTION OF TREATMENT AND, MOST IMPORTANTLY, TO PROVIDE FOR THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE OFFENDERS DURING THEIR IMPRISONMENT. WHILE THE SUCCESSSES OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR PSYCHOPATHS ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD SHOULD NOT BE OVERRATED, THEIR EXPERIENCES, PARTICULARLY THE TREATMENT OF SEX OFFENDERS IN THE DANISH INSTITUTION AT HERSTEDVESTER, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

0100046277999

U. S. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON DRUG ADDICTION, PREPARED BY JOHN C. BALL, ADDICTION RESEARCH CENTER. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, 1966. 10 P.

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ON NARCOTICS ADDICTION COVERS BOOKS AND ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN PROFESSIONAL JOURNALS ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT HEADINGS: 1 HISTORY, LAW AND ENFORCEMENT 2 MEDICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL 3 THE ADDICT POPULATION 4 INTERNATIONAL 5 TREATMENT OF ADDICTION 6 PERSONALITY 7 FOLLOW-UP STUDIES 8 OTHER DRUGS AND 9 GENERAL WORKS.

0100046314999

COPPOLA, CELSO. COLLABORAZIONE CON VOLONTARI NELLA PREVENZIONE DELLA DELINQUENZA MINORILE. COLLABORATING WITH VOLUNTEERS IN THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 13 4 & 35-49, 1966.

TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF USING VOLUNTEER WORKERS IN THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN ITALY, INFORMATION WAS GATHERED BY MEANS OF QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEWS WITH ADULT AND JUVENILE GROUPS IN SEVERAL VENETIAN COMMUNITIES. RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION INDICATE THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF VOLUNTEER WORK IS DEPENDENT UPON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS IN SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES, WHERE VOLUNTEER ACTION IS FEASIBLE, THE WORKER MUST BE AN INTEGRATED MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY, POSSESS NATURAL QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP, AND ADOPT WORKING METHODS APPROPRIATE TO SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS.

0100046315999

RANGOL, ALFRED-JOHANNES, PETERSON, WALTER. AUFGABE DES JUGENDARRESTES. THE GOAL OF JUVENILE SHORT-TERM DETENTION. ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFVOLLZUG, 15 5 & 288-298, 1966.

THE WEST GERMAN JUGENDARREST IS A SHORT-TERM DETENTION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 18 SEE ABSTRACT NO. 2591 IN THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY VOL. 3, NO. 6. IT CAN TAKE THE FORM OF: 1 LEISURE-TIME DETENTION FREIZEITARREST IN WHICH THE JUVENILE IS SENTENCED TO DETENTION WHEN HE IS NOT IN SCHOOL OR WORKING, FOR ONE TO FOUR WEEKS 2 SHORT DETENTION KURZARREST, FROM TWO TO SIX CONTINUOUS DAYS, MAY BE IMPOSED IF IT DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE YOUTH'S EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT AND 3 CONTINUOUS DETENTION DAUERARREST WHICH LASTS FROM A MINIMUM OF ONE WEEK TO A MAXIMUM OF FOUR WEEKS. LEISURE-TIME DETENTION IS THE MOST FREQUENTLY IMPOSED. THE JUVENILE MEASURE OF JUGENDARREST HAS ITS LEGAL BASIS IN THE JUVENILE COURT LAW OF 1953 ON AUGUST 12, 1966 A NEW REGULATION WAS ISSUED GOVERNING ITS ADMINISTRATION. THE REGULATION SPECIFIES INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH THE YOUTH IS TO BE DETAINED, HOUSE RULES, AND THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF DETAINEES AND SUPERVISORS.

0100046316999

HAESLER, WALTER T. FRAUEN IM GEFANGNIS. WOMEN IN PRISON. ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFVOLLZUG, 15 5 & 267-284, 1966.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY IN SWITZERLAND DESCRIBES SIX CASES OF TYPICAL FEMALE OFFENDERS AND CLOSES WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE CONDITIONS IN AND PROBLEMS OF SWISS PRISONS FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS.

0100046317999

AUFGABE DES VOLLZUGS VON FREIHEITSSTRAFEN. THE GOAL OF IMPRISONMENT. ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFVOLLZUG, 15 5 & 259-266, 1966.

THE CORRECTIONS COMMISSION OF THE GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCH IS RECOMMENDING AN AMENDMENT TO THE WEST GERMAN CRIMINAL CODE IN WHICH THE PURPOSES AND GOALS OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS ARE DEFINED. THERE IS A REPRINT OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN THIS ARTICLE.

0100046320999

AKMAN, DOGAN D. HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS IN CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 8 4 & 284-299, 1966.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE 102 ASSAULTIVE OFFENSES COMMITTED WITHIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS INVOLVING 106 ASSAULTERS AND 107 CUSTODIAL OFFICERS AND INMATES IN THE CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES DURING 1964 AND 1965 TO SHED SOME LIGHT ON TWO QUESTIONS. DO LIFE SENTENCES INCREASE THE LIFE AND OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS TO OFFICERS AND INMATES IS THE DEATH PENALTY THE ONLY EFFECTIVE DETERRENT AGAINST MURDEROUS ASSAULTS WITHIN THE PRISON THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OFFENDERS CLEARLY INDICATED THAT THE 20-29 AGE GROUP EXHIBITS THE MOST AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. THE OFFENSE FOR WHICH AN OFFENDER WAS COMMITTED WAS FOUND TO BE RELATED TO HIS INVOLVEMENT IN PRISON ASSAULTS OFFENDERS COMMITTED FOR THEFT ACCOUNTED FOR OVER 70 PERCENT OF ALL ASSAULTS. MOST ASSAULTS ARE COMMITTED BY THOSE SERVING SHORT SENTENCES. THE OFFICER VICTIMS CONSISTED OF 35 CUSTODIAL OFFICERS AND TWO SUPERIOR OFFICERS. THE TWO MOST COMMONLY USED WEAPONS WERE THE BODY AND CUTTING INSTRUMENTS. IN LIGHT OF THIS EVIDENCE AND A STUDY OF DATA PERTAINING TO THE EFFECT OF THE DEATH PENALTY. THE TWO INITIAL QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED NEGATIVELY.

0100046321999

MORRIS, NORVAL R. SOME PROBLEMS IN THE EVOLUTION OF PRISON. IN: EDWARDS, J. LL. J., ED. MODERN ADVANCES IN CRIMINOLOGY. FOUR PUBLIC LECTURES GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1964-1965. P.1-23.

PRISON AS WE NOW KNOW IT IS A RECENT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND IS IN THE PROCESS OF RAPID CHANGE. IT SHOWS MANY SIGNS OF DECLINE AND IS BEING SUPPLANTED BY VARIOUS ALTERNATIVE CORRECTIONAL TECHNIQUES. THE PROBLEMS OF CORRECTIONAL PLANNING WHICH MUST KEEP PACE WITH THE CHANGE IN PRISONS MAY BE ORGANIZED INTO FOUR MAJOR CATEGORIES: 1 THE ORGANIZATION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES 2 THE ROLE AND TRAINING OF THE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER 3 THE ROLE OF THE VOLUNTEER IN CORRECTIONAL WORK AND 4 THE ROLE OF RESEARCH IN CORRECTIONAL WORK. THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN THE ORGANIZATION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IS THE NEED TO ESTABLISH EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PROBATION, AFTERCARE, AND PRISON SERVICES.

0100046322999

LODGE, T. S. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH. IN: EDWARDS, J. LL. J., ED. MODERN ADVANCES

IN CRIMINOLOGY. FOUR PUBLIC LECTURES GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1964-1965, P. 24-34.

IN GREAT BRITAIN, THERE ARE FOUR MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCHERS: 1 OBTAINING THE BEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS PERTAINING TO CRIME AND DELINQUENCY 2 THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY 3 THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT SENTENCES AND CORRECTIONAL TREATMENTS AND 4 DIFFERENT METHODS OF DEALING WITH OFFENDERS. A COMMISSION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO COLLECT INFORMATION AND STATISTICS AND CRIMINAL TRENDS ARE BEING ANALYZED. THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY ARE BEING STUDIED FROM SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND MEDICAL VIEWPOINTS, AND, AS A RESULT, PLANS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ARE SLOWLY BEING DEVELOPED. STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT SENTENCES INDICATE THAT THE BEST CRITERIA FOR PREDICTING RECIDIVISM AND SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION ARE SEX, AGE, AND PREVIOUS OFFENSE. IN ANALYZING THE ACTUAL PROCESS OF TREATING OFFENDERS, A NUMBER OF RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED. A NATIONAL STUDY OF PROBATION WAS RECENTLY CONDUCTED FROM WHICH FOUR ELEMENTS OF TREATMENT THAT SEEM TO BE OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE COULD BE DISTINGUISHED AND DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS: SUPPORT AND CONTROL AND INDIVIDUAL AND SITUATIONAL TREATMENT.

0100046323999

SELLIN, THORSTEN. PENAL REFORM IN SWEDEN. ING EDWARDS, J. LL. J., ED. MODERN ADVANCES IN CRIMINOLOGY. FOUR PUBLIC LECTURES GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1964-1965, P. 35-62.

THE CHILD WELFARE ACT, EFFECTIVE 1961, THE NEW PENAL CODE, EFFECTIVE 1965, AND CERTAIN COMPLEMENTARY LEGISLATION CONSTITUTE THE FRAMEWORK AND THE ORGANIZATIONAL FEATURES OF THE PRESENT PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OF SWEDEN. ACCORDING TO THE CHILD WELFARE ACT, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE NOT PROCESSED THROUGH THE JUVENILE COURTS, BUT THROUGH LOCAL CHILD WELFARE BOARDS. THESE BOARDS PERFORM ESSENTIALLY THE SAME FUNCTIONS AS JUVENILE COURTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES. THE PENAL CODE ITSELF IS BASICALLY LENIENT AND PUNISHMENTS AND SANCTIONS ARE EXPLICITLY STATED. THERE IS NO DEATH PENALTY, EXCEPT DURING WARTIME, AND THE SENTENCE OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT IS LIMITED TO CASES OF SERIOUS CRIMES: KIDNAPPING, MURDER, AND CRIMES ENDANGERING LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE. FOR ALMOST ALL OTHER CRIMES, A TEN YEAR MANDATORY SENTENCE IS THE MAXIMUM. FINES ARE IMPOSED AS PUNITIVE MEASURES AND ARE GENERALLY PROPORTIONATE TO THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE CRIME. TWO TYPES OF IMPRISONMENT AS A FORM OF PUNISHMENT ARE EMPLOYED: SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT AND IMPRISONMENT AT LABOR. PAROLE MUST BE EMPLOYED FOR A NON-LIFE PRISONER WHEN HE HAS SERVED FIVE-SIXTHS OF HIS TERM AND MAY BE EMPLOYED WHEN HE HAS SERVED TWO-THIRDS OF HIS TERM. PAROLING AUTHORITY RESTS WITH REGIONAL AGENCIES CALLED SUPERVISORY BOARDS. SWEDEN'S PENAL CODE ALSO SPECIFIES SANCTIONS WHICH ARE NOT INTENDED FOR PUNITIVE EFFECT: CONDITIONAL SENTENCE, PROBATION, YOUTH IMPRISONMENT, INTERNMENT, AND COMMITMENT FOR SPECIAL CARE IN THE CASES OF ALCOHOLICS, ADDICTS, AND THE MENTALLY ILL.

0100046324999

JOHNSON, ELMER H. PILOT STUDY: AGE, RACE, AND RECIDIVISM AS FACTORS IN PRISONER INFRACTIONS. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 8 4 6268-283, 1966.

TO ILLUSTRATE THE USE OF A PILOT STUDY TO COLLECT DATA AND UTILIZE A PUNCH CARD SYSTEM. INMATES IN A LARGE PRISON WERE USED AS A SAMPLE TO INVESTIGATE THE INFLUENCE OF AGE ON THE DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE WITH RULES FORMULATED AND ENFORCED BY OFFICIALS. USING PUNCH CARDS, GROUPS OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES WERE DRAWN FROM THE SAMPLE POPULATIONS AND SEPARATED INTO CATEGORIES: RECIDIVIST REBELS TWO OFFENSES, THREE RULE VIOLATIONS RECIDIVIST NON-REBELS FIRST OFFENDER REBELS AND FIRST OFFENDER NON-REBELS. THE PREMISE WAS THAT OFFENSES COMMITTED WITHIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS MAY BE INTERPRETED FROM TWO PERSPECTIVES: FIRST, AS A DEMONSTRATION OF THE FAILURE OF THE INMATES TO ADJUST TO THE PRISON COMMUNITY, AND SECOND, AS AN INDICATOR OF THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE PLACED ON VARIOUS FORMS OF INMATE DEVIATION BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION. THE STUDY OF DATA TAKEN FROM OVER 1,000 INMATES REVEALED THAT OVERT REBELLION AGAINST PRISON RESTRICTIONS TENDS TO DECLINE AS THE PRISONER GETS OLDER. AGE STATUS CAN BE EMPLOYED IN THREE WAYS TO EXPLAIN DIFFERENTIAL TENDENCIES TOWARD RULE VIOLATIONS: 1 AGE HAS PHYSIOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL INFLUENCES ON BEHAVIOR 2 DECREASED REBELLION MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROCESS OF MATURATION AND 3 THE SELECTIVE PROCESS WHEREBY AN INDIVIDUAL BECOMES A PRISONER OPERATES DIFFERENTIALLY ACCORDING TO AGE.

0100046325999

WECHSLER, HERBERT. THE MODEL PENAL CODE. IN: EDWARDS, J. LL. J., ED; MODERN ADVANCES IN CRIMINOLOGY. FOUR PUBLIC LECTURES GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1964-1965, P. 63-86.

THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE HAS DRAFTED A PROPOSED PENAL CODE FOR THE UNITED STATES. THE MODEL ACT IS ORGANIZED INTO FOUR MAIN PARTS: 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS OF CONSTRUCTION, APPLICABILITY, AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES SUCH AS LIABILITY, COMPETENCE, AND CRITERIA FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF PUNISHMENT AND TREATMENT 2 DEFINITIONS OF SPECIFIC CRIMES 3 MAJOR SANCTIONS THAT MAY BE EMPLOYED IN SENTENCING AND 4 THE ORGANIZATION OF CORRECTION, THAT IS, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIFIED DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. IT IS UNREASONABLE TO EXPECT THAT THE CODE AS IT NOW STANDS WILL BE ADOPTED IN ALL JURISDICTIONS, BUT ITS MAIN PURPOSE, TO SERVE AS A GUIDE FOR OTHER CODES, IS BEING FULFILLED. IN SENTENCING AND CORRECTION, THE CODE MAKES THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS: 1 IT OPPOSES ALL LEGISLATIVE STATUTES LIMITING THE COURT'S RIGHT TO IMPOSE ITS OWN SENTENCE 2 THREE CATEGORIES OF FELONIES ARE RECOMMENDED, FIVE YEARS, TEN YEARS, AND LIFE IMPRISONMENT 3 THE COURTS SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO FIX MINIMUM SENTENCES 4 TERMS SHOULD BE EXTENDED BEYOND THE LEGAL MAXIMUMS WHEN SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES DEMAND 5 PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND REPORT SHOULD BE REQUIRED IN ALL FELONY TRIALS 6 THERE SHOULD NOT BE INDISCRIMINATE USE OF CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES AND 7 CRITERIA TO GUIDE RELEASE DECISIONS ON PAROLE SHOULD BE FORMULATED.

0100046326999

OSSICINI, ADRIANO. ASPETTI PSICOLOGICI DEL RAPPORTO MINORE-ADULTO NEI SOGGETTI DISADATTATI. PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF JUVENILE-ADULT RELATIONSHIPS IN MALADJUSTED YOUTHS. ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 13 6/7 638-55, 1966.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL FORMATION OF CHILDREN IS ACCOMPLISHED

THROUGH THE ADULT WHO SERVES AS A FILTER BETWEEN THE CHILD AND THE REALITY OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD. IN MODERN SOCIETY, TWO SITUATIONS WHICH JEOPARDIZE THE NORMAL ADULT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP ARE FAMILY ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND MASS MEDIA WHICH DO NOT PROVIDE STABLE MODELS FOR IMITATION. FURTHER RESEARCH SHOULD FOCUS ON THE POSSIBILITY OF UTILIZING MASS COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE POSITIVE SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN.

0100046327999

THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS. THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES OF CONNECTICUT. SURVEY MADE AND REPORT, PREPARED BY FRANK LOVELAND. PHILADELPHIA, 1966. 104 P.

THIS REPORT IS THE RESULT OF A STUDY OF THE CONNECTICUT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE STATE JAIL SYSTEM, AN EVALUATION OF THE OTHER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES, AND THE ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING A DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR THE STATE. THE MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS, WHICH ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL AND JUSTIFIED IN THE TEXT OF THE REPORT, ARE: A DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS SHOULD BE CREATED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF AN ABLE, QUALIFIED ADMINISTRATOR WITH JURISDICTION OVER THE THREE MAJOR ADULT AND YOUTH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, THE STATE JAILS, THE PROBATION SYSTEM, THE PAROLE SUPERVISION SYSTEM AND THOSE OFFICIAL STATE FUNCTIONS NOW BEING ADMINISTERED BY THE CONNECTICUT PRISON ASSOCIATION. PERSONS AWAITING TRIAL SHOULD BE SEPARATED FROM THOSE SERVING SENTENCES IN THE JAILS BY THE CREATION OF REGIONAL DETENTION CENTERS FOR THE UNSENTENCED. A NEW INSTITUTION SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED WITH APPROPRIATE FACILITIES FOR MALE YOUTHS BETWEEN 16 AND 21 YEARS OF AGE, NOW CONFINED IN THE 53-YEAR-OLD MAXIMUM CUSTODY PRISON AT CHESHIRE. THE CHESHIRE INSTITUTION SHOULD BE ADAPTED TO MAKE IT SUITABLE FOR THE SENTENCED INMATES NOW CONFINED IN THE JAILS, ALTHOUGH SUCH OFFENDERS MIGHT ALSO BE PLACED IN OTHER SUITABLE, MINIMUM CUSTODY FACILITIES NOW AVAILABLE OR TO BE ESTABLISHED. ALL THE EXISTING JAILS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE FACILITY IN THE NEW LONDON AREA AND POSSIBLY THE BRIDGEPORT JAIL. THE ELECTED SHERIFFS SHOULD HAVE NO FURTHER CONTROL OR SUPERVISION OF FACILITIES IN THE STATE JAIL SYSTEM. A CENTRAL BOARD OF PAROLE SHOULD BE CREATED WITH AUTHORITY OVER THE RELEASE OF ADULT AND YOUTHFUL NOT JUVENILE OFFENDERS WHO BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE UNDER EXISTING STATUTES. THE EXISTING BOARDS OR COMMISSIONS HAVING ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY OVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR SERVICES SHOULD BE ABOLISHED AS SOON AS A DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IS ESTABLISHED AND AN ADVISORY COMMISSION OF CORRECTIONS SHOULD BE CREATED WITH REPRESENTATION FROM THE PUBLIC, THE JUDICIARY, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, AND THE BOARD OF PAROLE.

0100046328999

COON, THOMAS F. DELINQUENCY, DIVERSE THOUGHTS AND THE SUPREME COURTS. POLICE, 11 2 6 6-10, 1966.

IT WOULD SEEM THAT A PRAGMATIC COMPROMISE IN THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE HANDLING OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE UNITED STATES COULD BE ACHIEVED BY AN ARRANGEMENT UNDER WHICH YOUTHS WHO COMMIT HEINOUS CRIMES WOULD BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL LAW, AND THE LESS SERIOUS DELINQUENTS SUBJECT TO THE INFORMAL PROCESS OF THE JUVENILE COURT.

WHATEVER THE RESULTS OF THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THOSE WHO FAVOR VIGOROUS ACTION AND THOSE WHO FAVOR A MORE HUMANITARIAN APPROACH, POSITIVE ACTION MUST BE TAKEN SOON. WITHIN A DECADE, JUVENILE COURTS MAY BE HANDLING AS MANY CASES AS ADULT CRIMINAL COURTS.

010004632999

ALEXANDER, E. R. THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF ALCOHOLICS AND DRUG ADDICTS IN CANADA. SASKATCHEWAN BAR REVIEW, 31 2 & 71-102, 1966.

THERE ARE ABOUT 250,000 ALCOHOLICS IN CANADA, 3,000 NARCOTIC ADDICTS, AND 30,000 NONNARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTS. ADDICTION IS NOT A CRIME, HOWEVER IN DETERMINING CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY, NO ALLOWANCE IS MADE FOR THE ACCUSED S ADDICTION. IF THE ACCUSED BECAME INTOXICATED OR IMPAIRED VOLUNTARILY HE HAS NO DEFENSE, BUT IF HE DID NOT KNOW HE WAS TAKING A DRUG OR CONSUMING ALCUHOL, CANADIAN LAW ALLOWS THIS AS A DEFENSE. IN GENERAL, THERE IS NO MEDICAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR ALCOHOLICS IN PRISON AND THERE ARE NO TREATMENT CENTERS FOR DRUG ADDICTS UNDER THE FEDERAL PENAL SYSTEM. THE TREATMENT PROVISIONS OF THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT APPLY ONLY TO THOSE CONVICTED OF NARCOTIC OFFENSES. APART FROM TREATMENT CONNECTED WITH CRIMINAL LAW, THE TREATMENT OF ADDICTION IS, CONSTITUTIONALLY, A PROVINCIAL MATTER.

0100046330999

FRANCIS, R. P. THE TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT OF 1965 ONTARIO. SASKATCHEWAN BAR REVIEW, 31 2 & 117-123, 1966.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE ONTARIO TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT OF 1965 IS TO PROVIDE THE MACHINERY WHEREBY CHILDREN REQUIRING INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT CAN BE SENT TO A TRAINING SCHOOL. THE ACT HAS INCORPORATED CERTAIN BENEFICIAL CHANGES IN THE PROVISIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE NEGLECTED CHILD AND THE CHILD GUILTY OF AN OFFENSE. UNDER THE NEW LAW, CHILDREN CANNOT BE INSTITUTIONALIZED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER. LEGAL SAFEGUARDS ARE PROVIDED TO PREVENT THE MISUSE OF POWER BY THE COURT THAT COMMITS THE CHILD OR BY THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT IN THE COMMITTAL PROCESS. RESTRICTIONS ARE PLACED ON THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND THE COMMITTING PANEL IS SPECIALLY SELECTED TO GUARD AGAINST UNFAIR COMMITTAL.

0100046331999

GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER S CONFERENCE ON CRIME. NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 1966, 272 P.

GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER S CONFERENCE ON CRIME WAS HELD IN NEW YORK CITY IN APRIL 1966. AFTER AN INITIAL ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR, PARTICIPANTS ENGAGED IN PANEL DISCUSSIONS ON THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF URGANIZED CRIME, NARCOTICS AND CRIME, CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME, RECIDIVISM, AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THE DISCUSSION GROUPS WHICH PARTICIPATED WERE CONCERNED WITH A SUMMARY OF RECENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE INNOVATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE AND HEARD REPORTS CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE WORK OF THE PRESIDENT S CRIME COMMISSION.

0100046332999

MCCORMICK, PAUL. JOB FINDING FOR COURT WARDS& A WASTE

OF TIME JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND
CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 3 2 & 1-15, 1966.

THE PRESENT STRATEGY OF THE U. S. WAR ON POVERTY SEEMS
TO BE BASED ON THE THEORY THAT GIVING EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITIES TO THE POOR WILL ELIMINATE SOCIAL
DYNAMITE. RESULTS OF A RECENT JOB PLACEMENT PROJECT IN
ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA INDICATE THAT THIS OPPORTUNITY
THEORY IS OPEN TO QUESTION AS FAR AS JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
GUILTY OF SERIOUS OFFENSES ARE CONCERNED. THE JOB
PERFORMANCE OF 101 PROBATIONERS WHO WERE PLACED IN JOBS
WAS GENERALLY POOR THE MAJORITY 70 PERCENT FAILED.
THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT OF ALAMEDA COUNTY WILL CONTINUE
TO HELP PLACE SELECTED PROBATIONERS ON JOBS, BUT THE
SERVICE CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MORE
FUNDAMENTAL WORK OF MOTIVATING OFFENDERS TO REFORM
THEMSELVES. WHEN REFORMED, MOST OF THEM MAY PREFER TO
FIND THEIR OWN JOBS.

0100046333999

RIENDEAU, EDWARD H. COMING OF AGE AT KILPATRICK.
JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND
CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 3 2 & 26-28, 1966.

A SENIOR DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCES
WHILE HE WAS ASSIGNED TO INTENSIVE TREATMENT OF
EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AGED 12 TO 16
AT PROBATION CAMP KILPATRICK IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA. CASEWORK EFFORTS WITH A TYPICAL BOY IN
RESIDENCE ARE DESCRIBED.

0100046337999

FULLY, GEORGES. MEDECINE PENITENTIAIRE ET CRIMINOLOGIE.
PRISON MEDICINE AND CRIMINOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL ANNALS
OF CRIMINOLOGY, NO VOL. 1 & 9-16, 1966.

IN FRANCE, THE EVOLUTION OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN
THE PENITENTIARY PARALLELS THAT OF THE EVOLUTION IN THE
PRISON SYSTEM. DURING THE 19TH CENTURY, THE FUNCTION OF
THE PRISON DOCTOR WAS ESTABLISHED IN MOST INSTITUTIONS.
AT THE END OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, PSYCHIATRIC
OBSERVATION AND CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY WERE EMPHASIZED,
BUT ONLY IN 1945 DID SWEEPING PRISON REFORMS BRING
SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS IN MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC
SERVICES. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS SHOULD HELP TO INTEGRATE
MEDICINE INTO ALL PHASES OF THE TREATMENT PROGRAMS THUS
EFFECTING IN THE PRISON A NEEDED UNION BETWEEN
CRIMINOLOGY AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

0100046338999

CARCASIO, PASQUALE. THE REGIONAL CENTERS OF CRIMINAL
PROPHYLAXIS. INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, NO
VOL. 1 & 49-53, 1966.

RECENT REPORTS SHOW INCREASING CRIMINALITY, INCLUDING
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, IN MOST PARTS OF ITALY. THIS
INCREASE WHICH CAN BE TRACED TO DECLINING MORALITY AND
FAMILY DISINTEGRATION IS A STRONG ARGUMENT FOR
COORDINATED REGIONAL CENTERS. A FEASIBLE PLAN WOULD
INCLUDE A REGIONAL CENTER IN EACH COURT OF APPEAL
DISTRICT. EACH CENTER, GUIDED BY A NATIONAL SECRETARIAT,
WOULD IDENTIFY THE SOCIALLY UNFIT, ISOLATE THEM BEFORE
THEY COMMIT A CRIME, AND PREVENT RECIDIVISM BY
REHABILITATING THOSE WHO DO COMMIT OFFENSES.

0100046339999

MANELLI, MARIO. CRIMINOLOGICAL SERVICES IN REFORMATORIES. INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, NO VOL. 1 & 54-60, 1966.

ON JANUARY 1, 1963, A DIAGNOSTIC CENTER WAS INAUGURATED AT THE JUDICIAL PRISONS OF S. VITTORE IN MILAN. ITS FUNCTION IS TO INVESTIGATE THE PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OF EACH OFFENDER AND ASSIGN OFFENDERS, ON THE BASIS OF THESE FINDINGS, TO THE MOST APPROPRIATE PENITENTIARY INSTITUTION, AND SUGGEST TREATMENT METHODS WHICH ARE MOST LIKELY TO BRING ABOUT SOCIAL REHABILITATION. IT IS HOPED THAT INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THESE STUDIES WILL FURNISH THE GROUNDWORK FOR PROGRESSIVE REFORM OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM. THE MILAN CENTER HAS INITIATED A PROGRAM FOR MORAL REEDUCATION TO HELP REMOVE THE COMMUNICATION BARRIER BETWEEN THE PRISON AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

0100046340999

WAGNER, GEORG. WIE SIEHT DER STRAFVOLLZUGSBEDIENSTETE DEN GEFANGENEN HOW DOES THE CORRECTION WORKER SEE THE PRISONER ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFVOLLZUG, 15 6 & 339-347, 1966.

THE ORGANIZATION AND SOCIOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION DETERMINE THE OCCUPATIONAL ATTITUDES OF CORRECTION WORKERS TOWARD INMATES. FROM THIS OBSERVATION, IT FOLLOWS THAT ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE AND INFLUENCE THE ATTITUDES OF EMPLOYEES MUST BE PRECEDED BY CHANGES IN THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE. ATTITUDES FORMED BY THE EMPLOYEE NOT ONLY INFLUENCE HIS PERCEPTION OF THE INMATE, BUT ARE ALSO TRANSLATED INTO ACTION, I.E., THE WAY A CORRECTION WORKER ENDEAVORS TO TREAT AN INMATE IS LARGELY DETERMINED BY THE WAY HE SEES HIM.

0100046341999

GRAHAM, GORDON. CANNING BY NUMBERS. PERSPECTIVE, 10 2 & 14-15, 1966.

THE WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY AT WALLA WALLA CONTAINS VARIOUS PRISON INDUSTRIES INCLUDING WHAT MAY BE ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL COMMERCIAL CANNERIES IN EXISTENCE. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TWO SUPERVISORS, THE CANNERY IS OPERATED EXCLUSIVELY BY INMATES. IT IS GEARED NOT ONLY TO PRODUCE A TOP-GRADE PRODUCT AT A PROFIT, BUT TO FUNCTION AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM.

0100046372999

PETERS, BETTYE. SAN DIEGO'S ANTI-ALCOHOL CLASSES. LAW AND ORDER, 15 1 & 54, 62, 1967.

IN AN EFFORT TO COMBAT THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF YOUNG PERSONS WHO APPEAR IN THE COURTS FOR BEING DRUNK, LOCAL JUDGES AND THE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM OF THE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT DRAFTED A PROGRAM WHICH IS ALONG THE LINES OF THE TRAFFIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS. RESPONSIBILITY WILL BE PLACED UPON THE INDIVIDUAL TO CHANGE HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD EXCESSIVE DRINKING. IT IS HOPED THAT THE ANTI-ALCOHOL CLASSES WILL MOTIVATE YOUNG PEOPLE TO BECOME BOTH SOBER DRIVERS AND SOBER CITIZENS. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF VIOLATORS WILL BE MADE TO CHECK ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CLASSES.

0100046373999

RDESTEL, GUNTER. UBER ZWEI STRAFFALLIGE JUGENDLICHE DIABETIKER. TWO DIABETIC JUVENILE OFFENDERS. MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 49 5 & 219-222, 1966.

TWO CASES OF DIABETIC JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE DESCRIBED. ONE WAS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTS AND ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT SINCE HIS OFFENSES WERE NOT COMMITTED IN A STATE OF PHYSICAL HUNGER AND HE WAS OTHERWISE NORMALLY DEVELOPED. THE OTHER EXHIBITED SYMPTOMS OF DIABETIC POLYNEUROPATHY AND POSSIBLE CEREBRAL INJURY DUE TO A DEFECTIVE METABULISM. HE WAS HELD NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE AND HOSPITALIZED.

0100046374999

GERSON. EIN BEITRAG ZUR BEWUSSTSEINSSTORUNG DURCH HOCHGRADIGEN AFFEKT. A CONTRIBUTION TO DISTURBANCE OF CONSCIOUSNESS DUE TO EXTREME EMOTION. MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 59 5 & 215-219, 1966.

ON THE BASIS OF PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION, A TURKISH NATIONAL EMPLOYED IN WEST GERMANY WHO STABBED HIS GERMAN EX-FIANCEE WAS FOUND NOT CRIMINALLY LIABLE FOR HIS OFFENSE AS IT WAS DUE TO AN UNCONTROLLABLE IMPULSE CAUSED BY SEVERE AND UNJUSTIFIED PROVOCATION ON THE PART OF HIS VICTIM.

0100046375999

PHILLIP, ERHARD, WILSCHKE, KURT. BEITRAGE ZUR NEUROTISCH BEDINGTEN DELINQUENZ. NEUROTICALLY DETERMINED DELINQUENCY. MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 49 5 & 212-215, 1966.

THREE CASES OF AGGRESSIVE DELINQUENCY WERE DIAGNOSED AS HAVING BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT BY EMOTIONAL INSECURITY AND DEPRESSION. THE AGGRESSIVE ACTS WERE INTERPRETED AS AN ATTEMPT TO SOLVE DEEP-ROOTED PERSONAL CONFLICTS. ALTHOUGH THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVES OF THE NEUROTIC SUBJECTS COULD BE UNCOVERED AND INTERPRETED, NO MENTAL ABNORMALITIES WERE DETECTED WHICH WOULD HAVE AFFECTED THE OFFENDERS. CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE SENSE STATED IN ARTICLE 51 OF THE WEST GERMAN CRIMINAL CODE.

0100046376999

KANSAS. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON THE KANSAS PENAL SYSTEM PART II - SPECIAL. TOPEKA, 1966, 42 P.

THE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE KANSAS PENAL SYSTEM SUBMITTED TO THE 1967 KANSAS LEGISLATURE, PRESENTS A GENERAL OUTLINE FOR A LONG-RANGE CORRECTION PROGRAM. FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF THE STATUS OF CORRECTIONS IN KANSAS AND ITS MAJOR WEAKNESSES, GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE REGARDING A CORRECTIONAL MASTER PLAN AS WELL AS SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ON INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROGRAMS.

0100046377999

KING, JAMES L. FOSTER CARE IN A PROBATION DEPARTMENT. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 19 3 & 17-28, 1966.

A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF WARDS AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN WHO GO THROUGH THE JUVENILE COURTS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE PLACED IN FOSTER HOMES UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENTS. A 1964 PLACEMENT SURVEY OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE ESTABLISHED THAT OUT OF A SAMPLING OF 25 COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, NINE HAD SPECIALIZED FOSTER CARE UNITS WITH 175 DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICERS ASSIGNED ON A FULL-TIME BASIS TO FOSTER CARE CASELOADS INVOLVING ABOUT 6,000 CHILDREN. APPROXIMATELY 4,200 OF THESE CHILDREN WERE PLACED IN FAMILY FOSTER HOMES AND 1,600 WERE IN A PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL SETTING. THE CHILDREN ARE UNDER A LEGAL SEPARATION FROM THEIR NATURAL PARENTS AND THE PROBATION OFFICER HAS THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY TO PLACE EACH CHILD IN A SUITABLE FAMILY HOME AND TO OBTAIN THE CUSTODY, CARE, AND DISCIPLINE WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO HIM BY HIS PARENTS.

0100046378999

COOK, FRED J. THE SECRET RULERS& CRIMINAL SYNDICATES AND HOW THEY CONTROL THE U.S. UNDERWORLD. NEW YORK, DUALL, SLOAN AND PIERCE, 1966. 373 P. \$6.95

THE STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE TIME OF PROHIBITION TO THE PRESENT, ITS ENORMOUS FINANCIAL RESOURCES, AND THE CORRUPTIVE INFLUENCE IT EXERTS AT EVERY LEVEL OF POLITICS AND OFFICIAL LIFE IS DISCUSSED BY VETERAN REPORTER FRED J. COOK. HE REVEALS HOW THE MAFIA CHIEFTAINS FRANK COSTELLO, VITO GENOVESE, LUCKY LUCIANO, AND OTHERS SECURED AND MAINTAINED THEIR POWERFUL GRIP ON CITIES, COUNTIES, AND STATES ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

0100046380999

HANNAM, CHARLES L., DUNBAR, IAN M. AN EXPERIMENT IN THE TRAINING OF SOCIAL WORKERS AND PRISONERS. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6 4 & 430-437, 1966.

AS PART OF A SEMESTER COURSE OF SOCIAL WORK TRAINING, A VOLUNTEER PRISONER GROUP FROM THE LEYHILL ENGLAND OPEN PRISON MET WEEKLY WITH SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS FOR A GROUP DISCUSSION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. IT WAS HOPED THAT PRISONERS AND STUDENTS WOULD MEET ON MORE EQUAL TERMS AND THAT THE INTERACTION OF THE TWO GROUPS WOULD PROVIDE A FRUITFUL EXPERIENCE FOR LEARNING ABOUT GROUP PROCESSES. THE VALUE OF THE STUDY GROUP FOR THE CONSULTANTS WAS IN BEING ABLE TO ASSESS THE PERSONALITIES OF THE PEOPLE WITH WHOM THEY WORKED IN A MORE REALISTIC WAY THAN IN A ONE-TO-ONE RELATIONSHIP. FEELINGS TOWARD AUTHORITY WERE STRONGEST AND THEY WERE SAFEST TO EXPRESS IN SUCH A GROUP. THE GROUP ALSO PRODUCED CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION, RIVALRY, STRESS, HOSTILITY, AND INSECURITY. THERAPY WAS NOT INTENDED, BUT DEFINITE GROWTH OCCURRED IN SOME OF THE MEMBERS. AS A TRAINING METHOD FOR SOCIAL WORKERS IT APPEARED TO BE AN INVALUABLE EXPERIENCE. THEY LEARNED THE CONTEMPT OF PRISONERS FOR DO-GOODERS AS OPPOSED TO THE SINCERE INDIVIDUAL WHO WANTS TO HELP THEM AS HUMAN BEINGS IN THEIR OWN RIGHT AND NOT MERELY IN ORDER TO SATISFY A PERSONAL NEED.

0100046381999

CAIN, M. E., DEARDON, M. INITIAL REACTIONS TO A NEW JUVENILE LIAISON SCHEME. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6 4 & 421-430, 1966.

IN 1963, A POLICE LIAISON SCHEME, ALMOST IDENTICAL TO THE

LIVERPOOL SCHEME, WAS INTRODUCED BY A BOROUGH POLICE FORCE AND TWO SURROUNDING DISTRICTS IN ENGLAND. SIX MONTHS AFTER THE BEGINNING OF THE POLICE SERVICE, A STUDY WAS MADE OF ITS INITIAL IMPACT ON SOME OF THE OTHER SERVICES IN THE AREA. SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS, INCLUDING CERTAIN TYPES OF SOCIAL WORKERS, A SAMPLE OF TEACHERS, AND MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENT STORES WERE INTERVIEWED TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF THEIR INVOLVEMENT WITH THE SCHEME AND TO FIND OUT WHAT THEIR OPINIONS OF IT WERE. THE GENERAL FEELING WAS THAT THE SCHEME FILLED A GAP IN EXISTING SERVICES AND THAT ANYTHING WHICH MIGHT BENEFIT CHILDREN WAS WORTH TRYING. PROBATION OFFICERS, ALTHOUGH GENERALLY OPPOSED IN PRINCIPLE, ACCEPTED THE SCHEME AS AN ESTABLISHED FACT AND WERE WILLING TO RENDER WHAT ASSISTANCE THEY COULD. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MOST PROBATION OFFICERS AND OF CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL WELFARE OFFICERS, THOSE INTERVIEWED WERE IN FAVOR OF THE SCHEME.

0100046382999

ROSE, G. N. G. CONCERNING THE MEASUREMENT OF DELINQUENCY. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6 4 & 414-421, 1966.

THORSTEN SELLIN AND MARVIN WOLFGANG'S METHOD OF MEASURING DELINQUENCY, AS DESCRIBED IN THE MEASUREMENT OF DELINQUENCY, IMPLIES THAT THERE IS A VALID SCORING SYSTEM FOR THE SEVERITY OF CERTAIN OFFENSES WHICH IS AGREED UPON BY CERTAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS AND MAY BE ACCEPTED BY SOCIETY AS A WHOLE. IN ENGLAND, THE RESEARCH ON THE VARIATIONS OF PUBLIC OPINION WITH REGARD TO CRIME SUGGESTS THAT SUCH A PROPOSITION WOULD NOT SERVE A FUNCTIONAL PURPOSE. NO OFFENSE WAS AGREED TO BE THE MOST SERIOUS BY MORE THAN ONE IN FOUR IN A SAMPLE OF 907 INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POPULATION. AN EXAMINATION OF THE DATA SUPPLIED BY WOLFGANG AND SELLIN SHOWS THAT THERE ARE DISPARITIES BETWEEN GROUPS OF RATERS AND IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE SCORING SYSTEM AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTING INDICES ARE INVALID. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE GRAVE DEFECTS IN TWO OTHER SUBORDINATE BUT IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THEIR RESEARCH DESIGN AND APPLICATION OF TECHNIQUES.

0100046383999

SHOHAM, SHLOMO, SHOHAM, NAHUM, ABD-EL-RAZEK, ADNAN. IMMIGRATION ETHNICITY AND ECOLOGY AS RELATED TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN ISRAEL. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6 4 & 391-409, 1966.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMULATING HYPOTHESES WHICH WILL BE TESTED BY RESEARCH, AN EXPLORATORY STUDY WAS MADE OF THE RATES, FLUCTUATIONS, AND NATURE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE SHARON AREA OF ISRAEL IN TERMS OF THE FOUR VARIABLES URBAN-RURAL, ETHNIC ORIGIN, AND COMMUNITY COHESION-DISORGANIZATION. THE SUBJECTS OF THE STUDY WERE ALL THE JUVENILE CASES WHICH THE POLICE HAD DEALT WITH FOR A 16-YEAR PERIOD FROM MAY 1948 TO DECEMBER 1963. APART FROM FACTORS RELEVANT TO THE FOUR VARIABLES, THE DATA INCLUDED TYPE AND SEVERITY OF OFFENSE, AGE, AND RECIDIVISM. THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESES WERE FORMULATED.

- 1 DELINQUENCY RATES WILL INCREASE WITH THE DEGREE OF URBANIZATION AND CULTURAL DISCREPANCY AMONG THE ETHNIC GROUPS WITHIN IT.
- 2 THE HIGHEST DELINQUENCY RATE IS CORRELATED WITH THE SECOND GENERATION JUVENILES OF IMMIGRANT PARENTS.
- 3 THE WIDER THE CULTURAL GAP BETWEEN IMMIGRANTS AND THE RECEIVING COMMUNITY AND THE STRONGER THE BARRIERS AGAINST THE UPPER VERTICAL MOBILITY

OF THE IMMIGRANTS, THE HIGHER THE RATE OF DELINQUENCY.

4 THE LOWEST DELINQUENCY RATES OCCUR IN AGRICULTURAL HOMOGENEOUS SETTLEMENTS WITH A STRONG AND INTERNALIZED NORMATIVE SYSTEM. 5 THE RANKING OF THE VARIABLES IN RELATION TO THE STRENGTH OF THEIR LINK WITH DELINQUENCY APPEARS TO BE IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER: HOMOGENEITY, ETHNICITY, LENGTH OF STAY IN THE COUNTRY, AND DEGREE OF URBANIZATION. 6 THE DELINQUENCY ONSET AGE OF IMMIGRANT DELINQUENTS IS SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN THE AGE OF DELINQUENCY ONSET AMONG NON-IMMIGRANTS. 7 THE TYPE OF OFFENSE COMMITTED BY IMMIGRANT YOUTHS IS SIGNIFICANTLY LESS SEVERE THAN THE OFFENSE COMMITTED BY NON-IMMIGRANTS.

0100046384999

VERMES, MIKLOS SZABO, ANDRAS. SOCIO-THERAPY FOR DELINQUENTS. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, 18 2 & 194-199, 1966.

THIS ARTICLE DEALS WITH THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PUNISHMENT AND ITS IMPOSITION, DETENTION, AND CORRECTIVE REEDUCATION LABOR. THE BASIC CONTRADICTION OF TRAINING FOR A LIFE OF LIBERTY UNDER CONDITIONS OF NON-LIBERTY IS EMPHASIZED. WAYS ARE SUGGESTED OF ELIMINATING THIS ANOMALY BY PATTERNING PRISON LIFE ON NORMAL LIFE RIGHTS AND DUTIES, NEEDS AND SATISFACTIONS, PRISON TIME-TABLES AND SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES. SOME OF THE PROBLEMS REVIEWED INCLUDED POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITS OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION AIM AND CONTENT OF PRISON LABOR EDUCATION AND GENERAL CULTURE IN PRISONS MAINTAINING LIAISON WITH FORMER EMPLOYMENT AND ESTABLISHING LIAISON WITH THE NEW AFTERCARE RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF STATE AGENCIES AND SOCIETY. AUTH. EDITED

0100046385999

WOLFGANG, MARVIN E., SMITH, HARVEY A. MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, 18 2 & 200-223, 1966.

UTILIZING AN INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM OF OPERATIONS ANALYSTS, WORKING WITH MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING MATHEMATICAL MODELLING, MATHEMATICAL PROGRAMMING, GAME THEORY, MARKOV PROCESS THEORY, QUEUEING THEORY, ETC., MAY HELP TO IMPROVE THE OPERATIONS OF VARIOUS CRIME CONTROL ACTIVITIES. SOME ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THESE TECHNIQUES APPLIED TO CRIMINOLOGICAL PROBLEMS ARE PROVIDED. POLICE OPERATIONS AND THE RISK-REWARD SYSTEM OF COMMITTING CRIME AND BEING SUBJECTED TO THE PROBABILITIES OF SOCIAL SANCTIONS ARE BRIEFLY EXAMINED AS FRUITFUL AREAS OF ANALYSIS. AUTH.

0100046386999

PINATEL, JEAN. SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, 18 2 & 224-243, 1966.

THIS INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CRIMINOLOGY IS CONFINED TO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED FROM 1950 TO 1964 AND IS DEVOTED ESSENTIALLY TO PUBLISHED BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS. ALSO INCLUDED IS A LIST OF CRIMINOLOGICAL JOURNALS.

0100046387999

KENDRICK, D. C., CLARKE, R. V. G. ATTITUDINAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HETEROSEXUALLY AND HOMOSEXUALLY ORIENTED MALES. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 113 494 & 95-99, 1966.

AN ATTITUDINAL STUDY HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT ON 20 HOMOSEXUAL AND 20 NORMAL MALES ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF FAMILIAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS. TO TEST THE NOTION THAT HOMOSEXUALS SEEKING TREATMENT OR BEING SENT FOR TREATMENT BY THE COURTS ARE IN A STATE OF COGNITIVE DISSONANCE. ONE WAY OF REDUCING COGNITIVE DISSONANCE IS TO DEROGATE SOMEBODY OR SOMETHING ELSE IF SUCH DEROGATION COULD BE DEMONSTRATED IT WAS ARGUED THAT THIS WOULD EXPLAIN THE COMMON OBSERVATION OF PARANOID ATTITUDES IN HOMOSEXUALS. DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS, BUT THE ATTITUDES OF THE HOMOSEXUALS COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED PARANOID. AUTH.

0100046388999

ZIFF, HARVEY. SEIZURES BY PRIVATE PARTIES & EXCLUSION IN CRIMINAL CASES. STANFORD LAW REVIEW, 19 3 & 608-618, 1967.

IN THE ABSENCE OF OBVIOUS GOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPATION MANY COURTS STILL FEEL CONSTRAINED NOT TO EXTEND THE RULE OF EXCLUSION TO ANY CASES INVOLVING EVIDENCE OBTAINED BY PRIVATE PARTIES IN A MANNER WHICH WOULD BE VIOLATIVE OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT HAD GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS COMMITTED THE SEARCH AND SEIZURE. SINCE THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE IS FOUNDED ON THE NOTION THAT IT WILL ACT AS AN EFFECTIVE DETERRENT TO FUTURE IMPROPER SEARCHES AND SEIZURES, FAILURE TO EXTEND THE RULE TO SEARCHES BY INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PARTIES AND INSTITUTIONALIZED PRIVATE PARTIES WHO ARE CONCERNED WITH THE INTERNAL COMPOSITION OF THEIR ORGANIZATION IS JUSTIFIABLE. WHEN INSTITUTIONALIZED PRIVATE PARTIES PERFORM SEARCHES AND SEIZURES INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC, HOWEVER, THEY ARE INTERESTED IN SECURING CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS. IN THESE CASES THEY SHOULD BE TREATED AS QUASI-PUBLIC POLICE FORCES SUBJECT TO CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY THE FOURTH AMENDMENT. AUTH.

0100046369999

CONSO, GIOVANNI. CONSIDERAZIONE IN TEMA DI CONTRADDITTORIO NEL PROCESSO PENALE ITALIANO. THE PROSECUTION-DEFENSE CONFRONTATION IN ITALIAN PENAL PROCESS. RIVISTA ITALIANA DI DIRITTO E PROCEDURA PENALE, 9 2 & 405-418, 1966.

THE PRESENT STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF ITALIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE DOES NOT GUARANTEE EQUALITY IN THE PROSECUTION-DEFENSE CONFRONTATION. DESPITE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, NUMEROUS FACTORS PROVIDE THE PROSECUTION WITH AN ADVANTAGE BEFORE THE TRIAL BEGINS.

0100046390999

PISARIA, GIAN DOMENICO. LIMITI PROCESSUALI ALLA LIBERTA DI MANIFESTAZIONE DEL PENSIERO. CENSORSHIP IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS. RIVISTA ITALIANA DI DIRITTO E PROCEDURA PENALE, 9 2 & 419-433, 1966.

IN A 1965 DECISION, THE ITALIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT DECLARED THE ARTICLE IN THE CODE OF PENAL PROCEDURE WHICH PROHIBITS REPORTING EVENTS THAT OCCUR DURING CLOSED JUDICIAL SESSIONS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. HOWEVER, THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT AFFIRMED THE INVIOABILITY OF JUDICIAL SESSIONS WHEN THE SECURITY OF THE STATE IS AT STAKE, THUS LEAVING PART OF THE QUESTION OF CENSORSHIP UNRESOLVED.

0100046391999

KELNE, NATHAN. A NEW COMPUTER PROGRAM TO PREDICT AND DETER CRIME. LAW AND ORDER, 15 1 & 8, 21, 1967.

AN AMERICAN CORPORATION IS DESIGNING A COMPUTER TECHNIQUE WHICH WILL PROVIDE LARGE AND SMALL CITIES WITH A SYSTEM OF CRIME PREDICTION AND DETERRENCE. IT WILL BE BASED ON TWO MATHEMATICAL MODELS: CRIME PREDICTION AND MANPOWER DEPLOYMENT. THE FIRST MODEL WILL ALLOW POLICE TO PREDICT CRIME ACCORDING TO A PATTERN OF PAST CRIMES AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED. THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT MODEL WILL DEPEND LARGELY ON THE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF A PARTICULAR POLICE FORCE. THE TWO MODELS WILL INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF A POLICE FORCE, DETER CRIME, AND SAVE LIVES, PROPERTY, AND TAX DOLLARS.

0100046393999

CORMIER, BRUND M., SANGOWICZ, JADWIGA M., BOYER, RAYMOND, THIFFAULT, ANDRE L., OBERT, ANTON. CRIMINAL PROCESS AND EMOTIONAL GROWTH. IN: CAMERON, D. EWEN, ED. FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY AND CHILD PSYCHIATRY. BOSTON, LITTLE, BROWN + CO., 1965, P. 3-41, \$7.50

THE CRIMINAL PROCESS WAS STUDIED IN THE LIGHT OF ONE INDIVIDUAL HISTORY. THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CRIMINALITY AND ITS OUTCOME ARE TRACED FROM CHILDHOOD TO MATURITY. IT IS POSTULATED THAT A CERTAIN TYPE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS A PATHOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND THAT RETRACING THIS EVOLUTION IS THE ESSENTIAL FIRST STEP TOWARD INTERVENING WITH THE AIM OF INTERRUPTING OR MODIFYING ITS COURSE. FIVE PSYCHIATRIC CONCEPTS WERE USED IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE TO IDENTIFY AND UNDERSTAND REPARATORY MECHANISMS WHICH LEAD TO A DEGREE OF SELFHEALING. THE INFERENCE IS THAT WITH A FULLER KNOWLEDGE OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS, A RATIONAL TREATMENT APPROACH MAY BE POSSIBLE WHICH WOULD ACCELERATE THE EXISTING POTENTIAL FOR GROWTH AND FOR HEALTHY PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ADAPTATION. AUTH. ED.

0100046394999

GRAY, KENNETH G. PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO IMPRISONMENT. IN: CAMERON, D. EWEN, ED. FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY AND CHILD PSYCHIATRY. BOSTON, LITTLE, BROWN, + CO., 1965, P. 43-60.

A DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH INSANITY IS PLEADED AS A DEFENSE IN A CRIMINAL TRIAL IN CANADA IS DESCRIBED. CONCOMITANTLY, THERE HAS BEEN A RISE IN THE NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PSYCHIATRIC EVIDENCE IS USED IN RELATION TO THE SENTENCE OF A PERSON CONVICTED OF A CRIME. THE FACILITIES FOR THE EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT OF ADULT OFFENDERS AT THE TORONTO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL ARE EXPLAINED. SOME OF THE RESEARCH IS DISCUSSED IN DETAIL, PARTICULARLY THE ATTEMPT TO FORMULATE PREDICTION TABLES FOR THE USE OF COURTS IN SENTENCING. THE TOPIC OF PEDOPHILIA IS SELECTED AS A SPECIFIC ILLUSTRATION OF THE USE OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES BY THE COURTS. A CLASSIFICATION IS MADE OF THE TYPES OF OFFENSES IN WHICH PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS IS OF PARTICULAR VALUE. AUTH. ED.

0100046395999

MAILLOUX, NOEL. FUNCTIONING OF THE SUPEREGO IN DELINQUENTS. IN: CAMERON, D. EWEN, ED. FORENSIC

PSYCHIATRY AND CHILD PSYCHIATRY. BOSTON, LITTLE, BROWN + CO., 1965, P. 61-81.

THE COMMON ATTITUDE ABOUT THE HABITUAL OFFENDER IS THAT HE IS A RUTHLESS INDIVIDUAL WHOSE HARDENED CONSCIENCE IS IMPERVIOUS TO MORALITY AND UNEMBARRASSED BY GUILT AND REMORSE. HOWEVER, AFTER CONDUCTING WEEKLY GROUP THERAPY SESSIONS WITH FIVE GROUPS OF HABITUAL DELINQUENTS AT BOSCOVILLE, QUEBEC, A SURPRISINGLY DIFFERENT PICTURE IS EMERGING FROM THE MASS OF OBSERVATIONAL DATA. THEY ALLOW A MORE PENETRATING COMPREHENSION OF SOME OF THE CRUCIAL DISTORTIONS THAT TRANSFORM THE SUPREMACY OF THE HABITUAL DELINQUENT INTO AN IRRECONCILABLE PROTAGONIST OF MORAL CONSCIENCE.

0100046396999

JONES, ROBERT O. OBSERVATIONS ON PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW IN CANADA. IN: CAMERON, D. EWEN, ED. FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY AND CHILD PSYCHIATRY. BOSTON, LITTLE, BROWN + CO., 1965, P. 103-104.

THIS PAPER ATTEMPTS TO GIVE A PICTURE OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PSYCHIATRY AND LAW IN CANADA. MOST OF THE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INSANITY AS A DEFENSE IN CRIMINAL LAW UNDER THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE MCRUER, ALTHOUGH THE INTERPRETATIONS ARE THOSE OF THE AUTHOR. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE SITUATION IN CANADA PROVIDES A SATISFACTORY WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LAWYER AND THE PSYCHIATRIST. THIS RELATIONSHIP, HOWEVER, IS NOT PERFECT AND SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT. AUTH. ED.

0100046397999

NUVOLONE, PIETRO. LA SCHEDA PER MINORENNI E I DIRITTI DELL'IMPUTATO. THE JUVENILE RECORD CARD AND THE RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANT. RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI, 16 4/5 & 329-338, 1966.

ACCORDING TO ITALIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, A RECORD CARD IS COMPILED IMMEDIATELY AFTER A JUVENILE OFFENDER HAS BEEN ARRAIGNED AND TAKEN INTO CUSTODY. THE CARD CONTAINS BIOGRAPHICAL AND MEDICAL DATA AND IS PART OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICAL, MENTAL, MORAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND OF THE DEFENDANT. HOWEVER, THIS INFORMATION WHICH IS USED PRIMARILY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SPECIAL PREVENTION FREQUENTLY INVOLVES THE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANT. THE PRESENCE OF A DEFENSE COUNSEL AT ALL STAGES OF THE INFORMATION GATHERING PROCESS AND STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE WHICH APPLY TO JUVENILE CASES ARE THE NECESSARY GUARANTEES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE JUVENILE DEFENDANT.

0100046398999

PALMIERI, V. M., PAOLELLA, A. LO STUDIO DELLA PERSONALITA' DEL DELINQUENTE AI FINI DELLA SCELTA DEL TIPO DI TRATTAMENTO. THE STUDY OF THE OFFENDER PERSONALITY AIMING AT THE CHOICE OF THE TYPE OF TREATMENT. RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI, 16 4/5 & 339-358, 1966.

THE CHOICE OF THE TYPE OF TREATMENT FOR AN OFFENDER DEPENDS UPON THE RESULTS OF A DIAGNOSIS WHICH UTILIZES BOTH STATIC AND DYNAMIC ASPECTS. THE STATIC ASPECTS DETERMINE THE ALTERNATE USES OF THE PERSONALITY. IN THE

PSYCHODYNAMICS OF PERSONALITY. THREE TYPES OF SYNDROMES ARE DISTINGUISHED: EASILY REVERSIBLE SYNDROMES, SYNDROMES IN THE PROCESS OF NEUROTIC OR PSYCHOPATHIC FORMATION, AND SYNDROMES GROWING FROM ABNORMAL REACTIONS OR SECONDARY DEVELOPMENTS IN A PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY. SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IS COMPLEMENTARY TO THE STUDY OF PSYCHODYNAMICS. THERAPY DURING IMPRISONMENT SHOULD BE EXTENDED THROUGH THE POST-RELEASE PERIOD TO HELP THE EX-PRISONER MAKE HIS REENTRY INTO SOCIETY.

0100046399999

SANDRELLI, ENRICO. IL DELITTO DI OMICIDIO A CAUSA D'ONORE. THE OFFENSE OF HOMICIDE WITH THE MOTIVE OF HONOR. RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI, 16 4/5 & 359-376, 1966.

IF HOMICIDE HAS BEEN MOTIVATED BY A DESIRE TO RESTORE THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY WHICH HAS BEEN VIOLATED AS THE RESULT OF THE WIFE, DAUGHTER, OR SISTER HAVING HAD ILLICIT SEX RELATIONS, ITALIAN LAW RECOGNIZES THIS AS BEING

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES. TWO ELEMENTS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH THIS TYPE OF HOMICIDE ARE THE TIME ELAPSED BETWEEN THE VIOLATION OF HONOR AND THE HOMICIDE, AND A STATE OF MENTAL DISTURBANCE WHICH IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF THE ILLICIT SEX RELATION. ACCORDING TO THE COMMON INTERPRETATION IN THE COURTS, THE SEX RELATION NEED NOT BE REPETITIVE AND IT DOES NOT HAVE TO BE CONSUMMATED. VOLUNTARY CONSENT IS A NECESSARY ELEMENT IN ESTABLISHING VIOLATION OF HONOR AS THE MOTIVE FOR HOMICIDE. THE QUESTION OF PROOF HAS NOT BEEN SATISFACTORILY SOLVED SINCE, IN ADDITION TO WITNESS TO THE ACT, RUMOR IS ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE. THE ATTEMPT TO PROVIDE LEGAL RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE CONCEPTS OF PHYSICAL AND MORAL INTEGRITY HAS BEEN FUTILE. ALTHOUGH THIS CONCEPT OF HOMICIDE IS A CONTRADICTION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE EQUALITY OF MEN AND WOMEN, PREJUDICE MAKES ITS ABROGATION IMPOSSIBLE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

0100046400999

FADDA, ALESSANDRO. IL TRATTAMENTO DEI CONDANNATI AI FINI DELLA RIEDUCAZIONE NEGLI ISTITUTI PENITENZIARI DELLA FRANCIA E DELLA SVIZZERA. THE TREATMENT AND RE-EDUCATION OF INMATES IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND. RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI, 16 4/5 & 377-397, 1966.

UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS OF FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND WERE STUDIED. FRANCE HAS INTRODUCED THE SYSTEM OF PROGRESSIVE TREATMENT. IN THE DIAGNOSTIC AND OBSERVATION CENTERS CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS IS MADE ON THE BASIS OF BIOLOGICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOTECHNICAL, AND EMPIRICAL EXAMINATIONS. CONVICTS ARE SUBSEQUENTLY ASSIGNED TO INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO WORK TYPE OR EDUCATIONAL TYPE. THERE ARE SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PATHOLOGICAL CASES. THE TREATMENT PROCESS INVOLVES FOUR STAGES AND CULMINATES IN A SEMI-FREEDOM TYPE SETTING. PROBATION WHICH SUPPLEMENTS THE TREATMENT PROGRAM IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS NOW USED IN ALL OF FRANCE. DESCRIBED ARE THE FRENCH PRISONS OF MELUN FOR MEN, RENNES FOR WOMEN, OERMINGEN SCHOOL WITHIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, SANTE, FLEURY-MEROGIS, AND THE SWISS PRISON OF BELLECHASSE.

0100046401999

RAGOZZINO, DOMENICO. CONTRIBUTO ALLO STUDIO DELL'ESIBIZIONISMO CON PARTICOLARE RIGUARDO AI COMPORTAMENTI ESIBIZIONISTICI IN MALATI DI MENTE. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF EXHIBITIONISM WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO THE EXHIBITIONIST BEHAVIOR OF MENTAL PATIENTS. QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA, 8 3 & 347-367, 1966.

FOURTEEN SUBJECTS WHO HAD BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF SEX OFFENSES RELATED TO EXHIBITIONISM WERE SELECTED FOR CASE STUDY FROM THE POPULATION OF AN ITALIAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. THE STUDIES OF THESE SUBJECTS CONCERNED FAMILY BACKGROUND, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HISTORY, AND CRIMINAL RECORD. IN THIRTEEN CASES, A DIRECT CORRELATION BETWEEN MENTAL DISEASE AND EXHIBITIONISM WAS ESTABLISHED. THE MENTAL DEVIATIONS REVEALED BY THE DIAGNOSES WERE MENTAL DEFICIENCY, POST-APOPLECTIC DEMENTION SYNDROMES, CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM, AND SCHIZOPHRENIA. THE ONLY SUBJECT WHO WAS NOT PSYCHOTIC SHOWED SIGNS OF HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS. DIAGNOSIS OF THE MENTAL ILLNESS IS NECESSARY FOR PROPER CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT.

0100046402999

BECKER, WALTER. PROBLEME DER JUGENDKRIMINALITAT. PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. DIE POLIZEI, 57 12 & 369-373, 1966.

THE STEADY INCREASE IN THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE IS ONE OF WEST GERMANY'S CHIEF CONCERNS. THE CRIME PATTERN SHOWS THAT DELINQUENCY STARTS AT AN EARLY AGE. THE CRIME RATE OF THE 21-30 YEAR OLD GROUP, USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PEAK OF HUMAN VITALITY AND THEREFORE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, HARDLY DIFFERS FROM THE CRIME RATE OF JUVENILES AND ADOLESCENTS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 21. IN ADDITION TO COMMON PROPERTY OFFENSES, TRAFFIC OFFENSES, VIOLENT OFFENSES, AND SEX OFFENSES ARE PROMINENT AMONG THE KINDS OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY YOUNG OFFENDERS. GERMAN CRIMINOLOGISTS ARE TRYING TO GATHER BASIC DATA ON THE PHENOMENA IN AN EFFORT TO FIND NEW WAYS OF DEALING WITH THEM. RECENT STUDIES SHOW DEFECTIVE FAMILIES TO BE THE WEAKEST POINT IN THE PERSONAL BACKGROUND OF JUVENILE RECIDIVISTS. THESE AND OTHER FINDINGS INDICATE SOME OF THE POSSIBILITIES FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. SOCIAL EFFORTS MUST BE DIRECTED TOWARD RAISING THE EDUCATIONAL ABILITIES OF PARENTS AND STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY. GROUP WORK HAS PROVED ITSELF TO BE AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF REACHING YOUNG PERSONS WHO SEEM TO BE DRIFTING TOWARD A CRIMINAL CAREER.

0100046403999

HOCHSCHERFF, FRANZ. AUSWIRKUNGEN DER STRAFPROZESSÄNDERUNG. EFFECTS OF THE REFORM OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. DIE POLIZEI, 57 12 & 373-376, 1966.

THE REFORM OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN WEST GERMANY HAS STRENGTHENED THE POSITION OF SUSPECTS DURING ARREST AND POLICE INTERROGATION. POLICE ARE OBLIGED TO INFORM SUSPECTS OF THEIR RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT AND MAY DETAIN THEM ONLY IF THEY ARE LIKELY TO ESCAPE OR TO DESTROY EVIDENCE. PRIOR TO THE REFORM, POLICE OFFICIALS TENDED TO OPERATE ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT THINGS WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES ONCE THE SUSPECT IS UNDER ARREST. NOW THEY ARE FORCED TO IMPROVE THEIR EVIDENCE-GATHERING TECHNIQUES BY OBTAINING AS MUCH EVIDENCE AS THEY CAN BEFORE ARREST. MAKING ANY STATEMENTS BY THE SUSPECT UNNECESSARY. IT

ALSO HAS BECOME IMPERATIVE FOR THE POLICE TO COOPERATE WITH MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION FROM WHOM THEY CAN OBTAIN USEFUL GUIDANCE AS TO HOW THE NEW LAW MAY BE USED TO THEIR BEST ADVANTAGE.

0100046404999

WAHL, ALFONS. POLIZEI UND BEWAHRUNGSHILFE. POLICE AND PROBATION. DIE POLIZEI, 57 12 & 376-382, 1966.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE VARIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF THE PROBATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSION SHOWS THAT POLICE AND PROBATION OFFICERS HAVE A COMMON GOAL IN THEIR EFFORT TO PREVENT RECIDIVISM. COORDINATED WORK IS BENEFICIAL TO BOTH.

0100046405999

BEDDICK, WILLIAM. THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, THE COMMUNITY AND THE JUVENILE COURT. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 19 3 & 3-8, 1966.

IN THE FIELD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, NEW APPROACHES AND NEW PROGRAMS ARE REVIVING SOME OLD CONCEPTS. IN CALIFORNIA, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE BEING ENCOURAGED TO ASSUME MORE RESPONSIBILITY AND THE HOME AND FAMILY ARE CONSIDERED TO BE THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT IN WHICH THE TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY SHOULD BE CONDUCTED. WITH COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE AND DEDICATION TO THE IDEA OF EFFECTIVE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY, A REDUCTION OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY COMMITMENTS SHOULD BE POSSIBLE.

0100046406999

NISHINAKA, GEORGE M. A PART-WAY HOME PROGRAM. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 19 3 & 13-16, 1966.

SPECIAL SERVICE FOR GROUPS, INC. HAS JOINED THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY IN LOS ANGELES TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A HALF-WAY HOUSE FOR PAROLEES. THE OBJECTIVE IS TO PROVIDE PURPOSEFUL SUPPORT FOR PAROLEES AS THEY DEAL WITH PROBLEMS IN THE TRANSITION FROM INSTITUTIONAL TO COMMUNITY LIFE. ASSISTING THE PAROLEE IN SECURING EMPLOYMENT IS A MAJOR CONCERN. FROM A PAROLE VIEWPOINT, THE HALF-WAY HOUSE OFFERS A MEASURE OF CONTROL AND IT PROVIDES A MEANS FOR MAKING ACCURATE REPORTS ON BEHAVIOR WHICH IS DIFFICULT TO DO WITH A REGULAR PAROLE CASELOAD. AS A RESULT, MANY ACTS OF DELINQUENCY AND DETERIORATION OF BEHAVIOR CAN BE ANTICIPATED AND PREVENTED.

0100046407999

STARK, HEMAN G. THE CHALLENGE OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 19 3 & 9-12, 1966.

A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED ARE SENT TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY AS DELINQUENTS. THIS IS NOT BECAUSE THEY ARE RETARDED, BUT BECAUSE THE SYMPTOM OF DELINQUENCY HAS BECOME THE SIGNIFICANT REASON FOR INTERVENING. THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY MUST CONTINUE TO IMPROVE UPON WHAT IS ALREADY BEING DONE FOR THE RETARDED DELINQUENT BY EXERCISING CARE IN INTAKE PROCEDURE SO THAT THE SEVERELY RETARDED ARE NOT ADMITTED AS WARDS, AND BY IMPROVING DIAGNOSIS IN RECEPTION CENTERS SO THAT CASES WHICH NEED OTHER TREATMENT SETTINGS MAY BE IDENTIFIED AND REFERRED.

0100046408999

PENA Y PALACIOS, JAVIER. LA JUSTICIA PENAL DE PAZ: EL PROBLEMA DE LOS PEQUEÑOS GRANDES DELITOS. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE: THE PROBLEM OF THE LITTLE BIG CRIMES. CRIMINALIA, 32 10 & 636-653, 1966.

A SPECIAL STUDY SHOULD BE MADE OF CASES WHICH COME BEFORE MEXICAN JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR DISPOSITION BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT HANDLED FAIRLY OR EFFECTIVELY. THE CRIMES INVOLVED ARE GENERALLY MINOR IN NATURE, BUT ARE OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE IN THAT THEY USUALLY INVOLVE THOSE WHO CAN LEAST AFFORD TO DEFEND THEMSELVES. FOR THIS REASON, FINES AS PUNISHMENT ARE IMPRACTICAL AND SHORT PRISON TERMS TEND TO EXPOSE THE OFFENDERS TO THE WORST ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL SOCIETY. IN HANDING DOWN SENTENCES, THE PRIMARY GOAL OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SHOULD BE THE RAPID REINTEGRATION OF THE OFFENDER INTO SOCIETY. SINCE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE MEXICAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN APPOINT JUSTICES, THESE SYSTEMS MUST BE INTEGRATED AND PROCEDURAL AND SENTENCING NORMS MUST BE ESTABLISHED.

0100046409999

WILLIAMS, J. E. HALL. EVALUATING PENAL METHODS. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, 18 2 & 162-175, 1966.

THE EFFORTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE BY VARIOUS ADMINISTRATORS TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS AFTER CONVICTION ARE DESCRIBED. THERE IS A GROWING RECOGNITION OF THE NEED FOR STUDIES AND SOME SERIOUS RESEARCH EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THIS DIRECTION, BUT AS YET THERE IS LITTLE IN THE WAY OF CONCRETE RESULTS. THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF EVALUATIVE STUDIES ARE DISCUSSED UNDER SIX HEADINGS: STATISTICAL STUDIES BASED ON BARE RECONVICTION FIGURES; STATISTICAL STUDIES USING THE FOLLOW-UP METHOD; STATISTICAL STUDIES OF PARTICULAR TYPES OF OFFENSE OR OFFENDER; COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF DISPOSITION; AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH STUDIES. A GROWING SOPHISTICATION AND REALIZATION OF THE INADEQUACY OF RELIANCE ON BARE RECONVICTION FIGURES IS NOTED.

0100046410999

SZABO, DENIS. THE SOCIO-CULTURAL APPROACH TO THE AETIOLOGY OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, 18 2 & 176-193, 1966.

THE EFFORTS OF THE SCHOOL OF EMPIRICAL SOCIOLOGISTS FERRI ET AL., DURKHEIM'S APPROACH TO CRIME AS A PATHOLOGICAL SOCIAL PHENOMENON, SUTHERLAND'S THEORY OF CRIMINALITY AS A SOCIOCULTURAL PROCESS, AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ARE DESCRIBED. THE SYNTHESIS OF PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY LAGACHE, JEFFERY IS CONSIDERED AND SOME PART EXPLANATIONS OF CRIME ARE REVIEWED. RECENT AETIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS CONSIDERED ARE: ANOMIE, SUBCULTURE, SOCIAL CLASS AND DELINQUENT ALTERNATIVES, DELINQUENCY AND SOCIO-CULTURAL INCAPACITY, AND DELINQUENCY AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE. INDICATIONS ARE MADE AS TO HOW CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR CAN BE ANALYZED BY SOCIOLOGISTS.

0100046411999

MATHIESEN, THOMAS. THE SOCIOLOGY OF PRISONS: PROBLEMS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, 17 4 & 360-379, 1966.

UP TO THE PRESENT TIME. SOCIOLOGISTS HAVE HAD THE TENDENCY TO SIMPLIFY SOCIAL RELATIONS IN PRISONS BY PRESENTING THEM AS IF MANY COMPLICATING FACTORS WERE CONSTANT OR NEUTRALIZED. ALTHOUGH THIS PROCEDURE IS JUSTIFIABLE IN THE FIRST STAGE OF RESEARCH, PRISON SOCIOLOGY SHOULD GO BEYOND THAT STAGE AND EXAMINE THE PRISON AS A TRUE INSTITUTION, I.E., AS A LIVING, RESPONSIVE AND ADAPTIVE SOCIAL GROUP. FUTURE RESEARCH ON PRISONS COULD BE PROFITABLY CONCENTRATED IN FIVE STRATEGIC AREAS WHICH WOULD MAKE UP A FAIRLY UNIFIED RESEARCH PROGRAM: 1 FORMAL ASPECTS OF THE PRISON SOCIAL STRUCTURE 2 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PRISONS 3 CHANGE OF PRISONS 4 THE ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND 5 THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY VARIABLES ON SOCIAL RELATIONS IN PRISONS.

0100046412999

SUTHERLAND, EDWIN H., CRESSEY, DONALD R. PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY, SEVENTH EDITION. PHILADELPHIA, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1966. 721 P. \$7.50

THIS REVISED AND RESET EDITION OF PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY WHICH WAS FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1924 IS A DIRECT EXTENSION OF THE WORK DONE BY E. H. SUTHERLAND AND DONALD R. CRESSEY IN THE EARLIER EDITIONS. THE BOOK REFLECTS THE RECENT CONCENTRATION OF RESEARCH ON CRIMINAL SUBCULTURES AND PRISON LIFE. THE THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION IS AGAIN CENTRAL TO THE AUTHORS ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH MATERIALS CONCERNING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS METHODS OF REHABILITATING OFFENDERS. EXPANDING ON THE FORMAL STATEMENT OF THE THEORY, THE EXTENSIVE LITERATURE WHICH HAS GROWN OUT OF THE DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION PRINCIPLE IS DISCUSSED.

0100046413999

BERTHELY, LYDIA C. LA FAMILIA EN EL DESAJUSTE DE LA JUVENTUD. THE FAMILY AND JUVENILE MALADJUSTMENT. CRIMINALIA, 32 9 & 555-574, 1966.

IN ALL BUT TWO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, PERSONS UNDER AGE 15 COMPRISE 43 TO 48 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION. THE MEMBERS OF THIS GROUP NEED DEFINITE GUIDELINES TO DIRECT THEM TOWARD PRODUCTIVE ADULT LIVES. TO MEET THIS NEED, SCHOOLS MUST ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY BOTH BY TRAINING YOUTHS AND BY HELPING TO FORTIFY THE FAMILY STRUCTURE.

0100046414999

CORONA WHINK, GUILLERMO. ASPECTOS DE SALUD MENTAL EN EL INCREMENTO DEMOGRAFICO Y EN LA PLANEACION FAMILIAR. ASPECTS OF MENTAL HEALTH IN POPULATION INCREASE AND FAMILY PLANNING. CRIMINALIA, 32 9 & 584-595, 1966.

AS A MEMBER OF A COMPLEX SOCIETY, WESTERN MAN MUST TAKE MANY FACTORS INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN PLANNING A FAMILY. INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS MAY BE DIRECTED AND CAN BE GROUPED AS BIOLOGICAL, MENTAL HEALTH, SOCIAL, AND SPIRITUAL FACTORS. INFLUENCES IN ALL THESE AREAS MAY BE INHERITED OR DERIVED FROM ONE S IMMEDIATE FAMILY AND EDUCATION. IT IS THROUGH THESE MEANS THAT THE DEMOGRAPHIC MAKEUP OF A SOCIETY CAN INFLUENCE ITS MEMBERS, EITHER POSITIVELY, FOR THE SOCIAL GOOD, OR NEGATIVELY, HARMING THE INDIVIDUAL.

0100046415999

FRAGOSO, HELENO CLAUDIO. EL CONCEPTO DE DELITO EN EL DERECHO SOVIETICO. THE CONCEPT OF CRIME IN SOVIET LAW. CRIMINALIA, 32 9 & 548-554, 1966.

THE CONCEPT OF CRIME IN THE U.S.S.R., ESTABLISHED IN THE CODE OF 1922, IS BASED UPON THOSE ACTIONS WHICH ARE CONSIDERED HARMFUL TO SOCIETY. THE STALIN ADMINISTRATION RECOGNIZED THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS ON CRIME AND CRIMINALS, AS DO THE CRIMINAL LAW CODES OF MOST SATELLITE NATIONS. THE PRESENT COURSE OF SOVIET JURISPRUDENCE SEEMS TO BE ONE WHICH RECOGNIZES MORE EXCULPATING CIRCUMSTANCES IN CRIMINAL ACTS.

0100046416999

SEATTLE-KING COUNTY YOUTH COMMISSION. A STUDY OF THE KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT & ITS JUVENILE POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES, BY BRUCE C. WELLER, JOSEPH L. THIMM, AND STANLEY FULBERT, SEATTLE, 1966. 107 P.

THE PRACTICES AND PHILOSOPHIES OF HANDLING JUVENILES IN THE KING COUNTY OREGON SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT WERE STUDIED IN AN EFFORT TO UPDATE THE DEPARTMENT AS A WHOLE, AND THE JUVENILE BUREAU STAFF IN PARTICULAR. THE INVESTIGATION REVEALED URGENT NEEDS FOR & ADDITIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT CONSISTENT AND COMPLETE JUVENILE CRIME AND STATISTICAL REPORTING PERSONNEL STANDARDS AND SELECTIVE PROCEDURES IN ANTICIPATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PERMANENT JUVENILE UNIT SALARIES COMPETITIVE WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE AREA. A MANUAL OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO GUIDE OFFICERS IN THE HANDLING OF JUVENILES AND A JUVENILE BUREAU STAFFED BY SPECIALISTS CARRYING RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL DEPENDENCY AND DELINQUENCY CASES INVOLVING JUVENILES UNDER THE AGE OF 18.

0100046417999

KOHUT, NESTER C. THE PROBATION OFFICER REPORTS IN COURT. CHICAGO, FAMILY LAW RESEARCH + PUBLICATIONS, 1966, 40 P. \$.65.

THIS MANUAL HAS BEEN PREPARED TO ACQUAINT PROBATION OFFICERS WITH JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURES, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE PROPER PRESENTATION OF A CASE. THE FOLLOWING AREAS ARE DISCUSSED: THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE JUVENILE COURT THE ROLE OF THE PROBATION OFFICER EVIDENCE HEARSAY DECISION MAKING THE GATHERING OF FACTS AND PREPARATION OF THE PREADJUDICATION REPORT THE CONTENTS AND PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT, CHOICE OF WORDS AND STYLE AND AFTER-COURT PROCEDURES. EXAMPLES OF A PRESENTATION OF A CASE IN COURT, A COURT WRITE-UP, AND A COURT PROBATION ORDER ARE APPENDED.

0100046418999

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. THE EAST LOS ANGELES HALFWAY HOUSE FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS, BY GILBERT GEIS. SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, 1966, 401 P.

AN EVALUATION WAS MADE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EAST LOS ANGELES HALFWAY HOUSE FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS. IT IS THE FIRST KNOWN HALFWAY HOUSE TO SERVE, EXCLUSIVELY, PAROLEES WHO HAVE A HISTORY OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION. THE REPORT IS BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF 116 MEN WHO, FOR VARYING PERIODS OF TIME BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1963 AND JUNE

30, 1964, LIVED IN THE HALFWAY HOUSE. THE HOUSE IS OPERATED BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND THE TREATMENT PROGRAM EMPHASIZES GROUP COUNSELING. IN TERMS OF DETERRING SUBSEQUENT USE OF NARCOTICS OR SUBSEQUENT INVOLVEMENT IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BEYOND THE POINT ACHIEVED BY MEANS OF REGULAR PAROLE SUPERVISION, THE HALFWAY HOUSE EXPERIMENT MUST BE CONSIDERED A FAILURE. THE DIFFERENCE IN THE RATE OF SUCCESS BETWEEN THOSE WHO HAD THE SERVICES OF THE HALFWAY HOUSE AND THE PAROLEE CONTROL GROUP WAS NOT SIGNIFICANT. THAT THE ASSIGNMENT TO THE HALFWAY HOUSE WAS INVOLUNTARY AND THAT THERE WERE NO TANGIBLE REWARDS WERE VERY IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THE PROGRAM. A HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM HAS A BUILT-IN BIAS TOWARD FAILURE DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE RESIDENTS ARE UNDER CLOSE SCRUTINY. THE PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT TO THE HOUSE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN TOO SHORT FOR ANY MEANINGFUL INTERVENTION TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

0100046424999

FRIEBERT, ROBERT H. THE DEFENSE OF ACCUSED INDIGENTS. MBA GAVEL, 27 2 & 6-9, 1966.

THE NEW INTEREST IN PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEMS CAN BE TRACED TO THE INCREASED AWARENESS OF THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED. IN DECEMBER 1965, LEGISLATION CREATING THE OFFICE OF STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER WAS PASSED IN WISCONSIN, MAKING IT THE SEVENTH STATE IN THE UNITED STATES TO HAVE AN APPELLATE COURT PUBLIC DEFENDER.

0100046425999

SKOLER, DANIEL L. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. ADDRESS PRESENTED AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF POLICE CHIEFS ON POLICE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH, OCTOBER, 1966, ALLENBERRY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1966, 8 P.

TWO NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE THE NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION AND THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT, BOTH CREATED IN 1965. THE NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION STUDIES CRIME FROM ALL VIEWPOINTS: LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS. THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT AUTHORIZES THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO APPROVE THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROJECTS WHICH WILL HELP PREVENT AND CONTROL CRIME, IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND HELP SOLVE POLICE, COURT, AND CORRECTIONAL PROBLEMS. IT IS THE FIRST FEDERAL PROGRAM EXCLUSIVELY CONCERNED WITH ALL AGENCIES OF CRIMINAL LAW ADMINISTRATION AND ALL FACETS OF CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION.

0100046428999

U. S. PRISONS BUREAU. NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS. PRISONERS IN STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULT FELONS, 1965. WASHINGTON, D. C., 1966, 35 P. NPS BULLETIN NO. 40

NATION-WIDE STATISTICAL DATA AND COMMENTS CONCERNING SENTENCED PRISONERS ADMITTED TO, CONFINED IN, AND RELEASED FROM STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULT FELONY OFFENDERS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1965 ARE PRESENTED.

0100046429999

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U. S. A. REPORT ON LEGALIZED GAMBLING: GUIDELINES FOR STUDY AND ACTION. WASHINGTON, D. C., 1966, 21 P.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U. S. A. CONDUCTED A CONSULTATION ON LEGALIZED GAMBLING TO ASSEMBLE FACTS ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF LEGALIZED GAMBLING AND TO IDENTIFY KEY ACTION TARGETS. THE CONSULTATION AGREED THAT ORGANIZED GAMBLING IN ANY FORM, WHETHER ILLEGAL OR LEGAL, GENERATES AN ILLEGAL OR IRRESPONSIBLE POWER ELITE WITH WHICH IT IS DIFFICULT TO CONTEND. FROM EXPERIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE, IT IS CLEAR THAT NO FORM OF LEGALIZED GAMBLING COULD BE SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED FROM A SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, OR TAX-SOURCE POINT OF VIEW.

0100046430999

GREAT BRITAIN. HOME OFFICE. A SURVEY OF GROUP WORK IN THE PROBATION SERVICE, BY HUGH L. BARR. LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1966, 94 P. STUDIES IN THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS.

A SURVEY OF GROUP WORK IN THE PROBATION SERVICE OF GREAT BRITAIN WAS CONDUCTED BY MEANS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE MAILED TO PROBATION OFFICERS WHO HAD HAD EXPERIENCE IN SUCH WORK. THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY WAS TO COLLECT INFORMATION ABOUT WHAT THE OFFICERS SAY THEY HAVE DONE, WHAT THEY THINK HAS BEEN ACHIEVED, AND THEIR GENERAL OPINIONS ABOUT GROUP WORK. SEVENTY-FIVE OFFICERS COMPLETED THE QUESTIONNAIRE. FEWER THAN HALF THE RESPONDENTS HAD ANY TRAINING FOR GROUP WORK AND ONLY ABOUT A THIRD HAD REGULAR OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONSULTATION ABOUT THE PROGRESS OF THEIR GROUP. THE MOST FREQUENT REASON GIVEN FOR STARTING A GROUP WAS THAT SOME OF THE LIMITATIONS OF THE ONE-TO-ONE INTERVIEW COULD BE ELIMINATED. THE SURVEY INCLUDED 52 DISCUSSION GROUPS AND 20 ACTIVITY GROUPS, MOST OF THEM SMALL. THE MOST STRONGLY HELD VIEW REGARDING THE TYPES OF CASES WHICH SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN A GROUP WAS THAT OFFENDERS WITH SEVERE PERSONALITY DISTURBANCES SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN GROUPS RUN BY PROBATION OFFICERS. MOST RESPONDENTS RUNNING DISCUSSION GROUPS REGARDED CLARIFICATION, INSIGHT, UNDERSTANDING, AND INTERPRETING COUNSELORS IN THE GROUP AS IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THEIR FUNCTION. TRAINED COUNSELORS WERE MORE LIKELY TO ADOPT A NON-DIRECTIVE APPROACH IN DEALING WITH THE GROUP. ALMOST ALL RESPONDENTS THOUGHT THAT GROUP WORK HAD ADVANTAGES FOR TREATMENT COMPARED WITH INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS, BUT NEARLY TWO-THIRDS THOUGHT THAT IT ALSO HAD DISADVANTAGES.

0100046431999

THE MARYLAND CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMISSION. YOUTH, OBSCENE MATERIALS, AND THE UNITED STATES MAILS. THE THIRD REPORT OF A CONTINUING STUDY OF INDECENT LITERATURE BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO OUR YOUTH ON A NATIONAL SCALE. BALTIMORE, 1966, 45 P.

THE CORRUPTIVE POTENTIAL OF OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY IS NOT MEASURABLE BY EXACT SCIENTIFIC METHODS, BUT INFORMED CITIZENS AGREE THAT THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS. SEXUAL STIMULATION BY PRINTED MATERIAL DOES NOT ALWAYS LEAD TO CRIME, BUT IT IS ALWAYS AN INDUCEMENT TO IMPURITY, AND, IN THE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE INDIVIDUAL, LEADS TO ABERRANT FORMS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, INCEST, VUVEURISM, AND NARCISSISM. THE MARYLAND CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMISSION URGES PARENTS TO GIVE PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIALS ADDRESSED TO THEIR CHILDREN TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER. THE COMMITTEE ALSO CONCURS WITH AN EIGHT-POINT PROGRAM ADVOCATED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON POSTAL OPERATIONS BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; THE PROBLEM

THE STUDY STATISTICAL DATA NEEDED. LEGISLATION TO OUTLAW THE PORNOGRAPHER S PRACTICE OF SELLING YOUR DAUGHTER S NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS TO SEXUAL PERVERTS OBSCENITY AND THE INTERPRETATION OF THE LAW INTERPRETING RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS APPENDIX--VARIOUS STATUTES.

0100046432999

ZIMMERMAN, HEINZ GUNTER. DIE KRIMINALITAT DER AUSLANDISCHEN ARBEITER. THE CRIMINALITY OF FOREIGN WORKERS. KRIMINALISTIK, 20 12 & 623-625, 1966.

TO CLARIFY CERTAIN MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AMONG FOREIGN BORN WORKERS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, A STATISTICAL COMPARISON WAS MADE OF ALL OFFENSES COMMITTED IN 1965 BY ITALIAN, GREEK, SPANISH, AND TURKISH GUEST WORKERS WITH OFFENSES COMMITTED BY NATIVE GERMANS IN RELATION TO THEIR TOTAL NUMBERS IN THE COUNTRY. THE COMPARISON SHOWED THAT FOREIGN MALE WORKERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 50 WERE CONVICTED OF SUBSTANTIALLY FEWER OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY THAN GERMAN MALES IN THE SAME AGE CATEGORY. GERMANS WERE CONVICTED OF PROPORTIONATELY FEWER CRIMES THAN THE FOREIGN WORKERS FOR OFFENSES OF MURDER, HOMICIDE, BODILY INJURY, AND MOST SEX OFFENSES.

0100046433999

FINLEY, ROBERT C. WHO IS ON TRIAL - THE POLICE THE COURTS OR THE CRIMINALLY ACCUSED JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 57 4 & 379-403, 1966.

JUDICIAL OPINIONS WHICH SEEK TO DELINEATE STANDARDS OF CRIMINAL LAW ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE MODELS OF CLEAR AND PRECISE THINKING AND EXPOSITION. REGRETTABLY, THE MAJORITY OPINIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IN RECENT IMPORTANT CASES INVOLVING CRIMINAL LAW ADMINISTRATION EITHER ABOUND IN LEGAL GENERALITIES OR ARE AMBIGUOUS IN TERMS OF PROVIDING REASONS FOR THE DECISION. SINCE THE WEEKS CASE IN 1913 CONCERNING THE EXCLUSION OF EVIDENCE GAINED IN AN ILLEGAL SEARCH, THE SUPREME COURT HAS BEEN PROTECTING SOCIETY FROM THE UNREALISTIC THREAT OF A POLICE STATE. EVEN IF SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF LAW ABIDING CITIZENS ARE SUBJECT TO UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES, THE WEEKS AND MAPP CASES RESOLVE NONE OF THE PROBLEMS. IN CASES CONCERNING CONFESSIONS AND THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL, THE MAJORITY OPINIONS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO SUPERVISE POLICE METHODS AND HAVE BEEN BASED ON EMOTIONAL RATHER THAN REALISTIC GROUNDS.

0100046434999

PYE, A. KENNETH. THE SUPREME COURT AND THE POLICE: FACT AND FICTION. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 57 4 & 404-418, 1966.

THE RECENT SEARCH AND SEIZURE CASES HAVE HAD AN IMPACT ONLY BECAUSE MANY POLICE DEPARTMENTS DELIBERATELY IGNORED THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE WOLF AND THE MAPP DECISIONS. THE EFFECT OF THE ESCOBEDO DECISION IS NOT THAT TRADITIONAL PRACTICES HAVE BEEN DECLARED UNLAWFUL, BUT THAT IN THE FUTURE AN EXCLUSIONARY RULE UNDER CONSTITUTIONAL AUSPICES MAY EXERT PRESSURE ON THE POLICE TO DISCONTINUE PRACTICES WHICH ARE ALREADY ILLEGAL. THE VALUES EXPRESSED IN THE FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS ARE

SUFFICIENTLY IMPORTANT TO OUTWEIGH ANY REDUCTION IN POLICE EFFECTIVENESS WHICH MAY RESULT FROM A POLICY OF RESPECTING THESE LEGAL RIGHTS.

0100046435999

THOMPSON, JAMES R. THE SUPREME COURT AND THE POLICES 1968 JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 57 4 & 419-425, 1966.

THE ESCOBEDO OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT DEFINITELY DETERMINED THAT PERSONS UNDERGOING POLICE INTERROGATION ARE PROTECTED BY THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION AND THAT THEY HAVE A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO COUNSEL DURING INTERROGATION. THE SUPREME COURT MAY BE EXPECTED TO HOLD THAT THE CALIFORNIA CONSTRUCTION OF ESCOBEDO IS CORRECT, I.E., INTERROGATION CANNOT PROCEED UNLESS THE RECORD SHOWS THAT A DEFENDANT HAS BEEN WARNED OF HIS RIGHTS BY THE POLICE. IF THIS MEANS THE ABOLITION OF CONFESSIONS AS A TOOL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND IF THAT ABOLITION RESULTS IN GRAVE CRIMES GOING UNPROSECUTED, PERHAPS WE SHOULD REEXAMINE THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. IN SEARCH AND SEIZURE CASES, THE SUPREME COURT CAN BE EXPECTED TO HOLD THAT THERE CAN BE NO VALID CONSENT TO SEARCH UNTIL THERE HAS BEEN A WARNING OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT PROHIBITION AGAINST UNREASONABLE SEARCH AND SEIZURE, AND OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF A WAIVER OF RIGHTS.

0100046436999

HASTINGS, JOHN S. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1964. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 57 4 & 426-429, 1966.

THE PURPOSE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1964 IS TO PROMOTE THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE BY PROVIDING FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF DEFENDANTS WHO ARE FINANCIALLY UNABLE TO OBTAIN AN ADEQUATE DEFENSE IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES. THE ACT'S PROVISIONS ARE BROAD AND GENERAL LEAVING THE BASIC IMPLEMENTATION TO THE COURTS. COUNSEL TO BE APPOINTED UNDER THE ACT MAY BE EITHER PRIVATE ATTORNEYS, ATTORNEYS FURNISHED BY A BAR ASSOCIATION OR A LEGAL AID AGENCY, OR A COMBINATION OF THE TWO. SERVICES UNDER THE ACT REQUIRE THAT AFTER ADVISING A DEFENDANT OF HIS RIGHTS AT THE INITIAL APPEARANCE BEFORE A COMMISSIONER OR COURT IN A PROPER CASE, REPRESENTATION MUST BE PROVIDED AT THAT LEVEL AND CONTINUED THROUGHOUT, INCLUDING SERVICES ON APPEAL.

0100046437999

SHULMAN, HARRY MANUEL. THE MEASUREMENT OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 57 4 & 483-492, 1966.

IN THE UNITED STATES, THE MEASUREMENT OF CRIME IS DEPENDENT UPON POLICE STATISTICS. SUCH STATISTICS ARE A PRODUCT OF THE VERY LIMITED FUNCTION EXERCISED BY THE POLICE IN CRIME CONTROL. CRIME MEASUREMENT SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO THE FULL SCALE OF SANCTIONABLE OFFENSES DEALT WITH BY ADMINISTRATIVE AND REGULATORY AGENCIES, THE AREAS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIL LAW AS WELL AS THOSE OFFENSES WHICH COME UNDER CRIMINAL LAW. DATA ON UNREPORTED OFFENSES SHOULD BE CONTINUALLY REVIEWED. A CENTRAL FEDERAL FACILITY UNDER A PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED STAFF OF CRIMINOLOGISTS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO DIRECT THE COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND PUBLICATION OF AMERICAN CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

0100046438999

HALL, JAY, WILLIAMS, MARTHA, TOMAINO, LOUIS. THE CHALLENGE OF CORRECTIONAL CHANGE& THE INTERFACE OF CONFORMITY AND COMMITMENT. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 54 4 & 493-503, 1966.

THE CORRECTION WORKER TODAY FINDS IT DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN HIS PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY BECAUSE OF THE CONCERN WITH BOTH THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AND THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS. THE CORRECTION WORKER MAY FEEL THAT HE SERVES TWO MASTERS, EACH WITH DIFFERENT DEMANDS. THE FUNCTION OF THE CORRECTIONAL WORKER IS ACTUALLY ONE OF CHANGING INDIVIDUALS FROM OFFENDER TO NONOFFENDER STATUS, WITH THE RESULT THAT THE PUBLIC WILL THEN BE PROTECTED AND THE OFFENDER CAN BE CONSIDERED REHABILITATED. INDIVIDUAL STRATEGIES OF CHANGE REFLECT A STRONG ORIENTATION TOWARD THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF CONCERNS FOR CONFORMITY AND CONCERNS FOR COMMITMENT. CORRECTIONAL CHANGE REPRESENTS A UNIFYING PRINCIPLE UNDER WHICH THE PROFESSION AND ITS WORKERS CAN GROW.

0100046439999

KAISER, GUNTHER. ENTWICKLUNG UND STAND DER SOZIALISTISCHEN KRIMINOLOGIE. THE DEVELOPMENT AND CURRENT STATUS OF SOCIALIST CRIMINOLOGY. KRIMINALISTIK, 20 11 & 553-557, 1966 20 12 & 635-640, 1966.

SOCIALIST CRIMINOLOGY AS TRACED FROM ITS EARLY BEGINNINGS IN THE SOVIET UNION HAS PRODUCED FEW POSITIVE RESEARCH RESULTS. IDEOLOGICAL DOGMATISM HAS MADE IT EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO OBJECTIVELY DESCRIBE AND INTERPRET SUCH UNIVERSALLY COMPARABLE CRIMINOLOGICAL PHENOMENA AS THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENDERS, THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN CRIME, CRIMINAL GROUPS, OR SEX AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES. POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIME RESEARCH ARE EVIDENT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, AND POLAND, AND IN YUGOSLAVIA. CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH IS CONDUCTED ON A LEVEL COMPARABLE TO THAT OF WESTERN COUNTRIES. HOWEVER, DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND INTENSITY OF SOCIAL CONTROL, EVEN THIS RESEARCH HAS SERIOUS LIMITATIONS AS FAR AS UTILIZATION IN THE WEST IS CONCERNED. ALTHOUGH LIP SERVICE IS GIVEN TO THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH AND TO INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT, SOCIALIST CRIMINOLOGY REMAINS A BRANCH OF LAW WHICH HAS FAILED TO COME TO GRIPS WITH THE SOCIALLY DEVIANT OR MARGINAL PERSONALITY.

0100046440999

ACTIVE COMMUNITY TEAMS. AN EVALUATION OF ACTIVE COMMUNITY TEAMS& A JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROJECT IN DETROIT, BY WILLIAM R. BURKHARDT. DETROIT , 1966, 18 P., APP.

AN EVALUATION OF THE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM OF ACTIVE COMMUNITY TEAMS, INC. IN DETROIT WAS MADE AFTER ITS FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION. THE GOAL OF THE PROGRAM WAS TO UTILIZE YOUTHS WHO HAD BEEN TREATED IN THE PROGRAM AS VEHICLES FOR INTERVENING IN THE ENVIRONMENT TO BRING ABOUT CHANGES, PARTICULARLY IN THE OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURE, IN BEHALF OF YOUTHS IN THE AREA. THE PROGRAM WAS SUCCESSFUL IN GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE YOUTHS AND FAMILIES IT SERVED, IN HELPING TO REDUCE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, AND IN MAKING SMALL CHANGES IN SCHOOL POLICIES. HOWEVER, THE PROGRAM'S EFFECTIVENESS IN TERMS OF REDUCING RECIDIVISTIC TENDENCIES OF YOUTHS REFERRED TO

ITS ATTENTION IS AMBIGUOUS DUE TO THE ABSENCE OF SOPHISTICATED RESEARCH DESIGN FOR THE COLLECTION AND UTILIZATION OF MEANINGFUL DATA.

0100046441999

REDDICK, W. HOMER, BOUZEK, JOSEPH G. FORENSIC SOCIAL WORKERS AND SOCIAL SERVICE LAWYERS AS TEAM PUBLIC DEFENDERS FOR JUVENILES IN A NEW COURT. POLICE, 11 2 & 22-27, 1966.

THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE PUTTING AN EMPHASIS ON SERVICES AS A LEGAL RIGHT OF JUVENILES. AN EFFICIENT WAY OF IMPLEMENTING THESE RIGHTS WOULD BE TO CREATE A SECTION WHICH WOULD HANDLE JUVENILE PROBLEMS WITHIN A DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES OF ONE STATE COURT OF GENERAL JURISDICTION. TEAMS OF SOCIAL SERVICE LAWYERS AND FORENSIC SOCIAL WORKERS WOULD STAFF UNITS OF THESE SECTIONS IN ADDITION TO OTHER PERSONNEL NOW WORKING IN JUVENILE COURTS AND DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE. THE COURT WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES AND METHODS OF TREATMENT.

0100046572999

FELDMANN, H. ZUR BEURTEILUNG DER TATERPERSONLICHKEIT IM HINBLICK AUF DIE QUALIFIZIERENDEN MERKMALE DES MORDES. THE EVALUATION OF THE OFFENDER PERSONALITY WITH REGARD TO THE QUALIFYING CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMICIDE. MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 49 5 & 204-211, 1966.

THE FUNCTION OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WITNESS, IN WEST GERMANY, IN DIAGNOSING DEFENDANTS ACCUSED OF MURDER, ESPECIALLY WHEN CALLED UPON TO ASSIST IN DETERMINING WHETHER A PARTICULAR KILLING CONSTITUTES HOMICIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER, IS DISCUSSED.

0100046588999

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. WASHINGTON CITIZENS COUNCIL. LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WASHINGTON CITIZENS COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1967. SEATTLE, 1966, VARIOUS PAGES.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THIS PAMPHLET ARE DESIGNED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND TREATMENT OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

0100046318999

MEADE, MARION. CITIZENS AGAINST CRIME. REPRINT FROM CORONET, FEBRUARY 1967, NO PAGING.

THE AIM OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, A PRIVATE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION, IS TO DEVELOP NEW IDEAS FOR USE IN THE WAR AGAINST CRIME WHICH IS BEING WAGED IN THE UNITED STATES. SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL ARE GIVEN TO SPUR ACTION IN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS.

0100046319999

WALKER, NIGEL. THE AIMS OF A PENAL SYSTEM. NEW SOCIETY, 9 223 & 6-8, 1967.

THE BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE PENAL SYSTEM BROKE UP

WITHOUT PRESENTING A REPORT AND A NEW ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PENAL MATTERS HAS BEEN SET UP. IT APPEARS CERTAIN THAT SUCH COMMITTEES WILL MAKE PROGRESS ONLY AFTER THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH BRITISH PENAL THINKING IS BASED ARE CLARIFIED. THE AIMS AND THEORIES WHICH UNDERLIE MOST ARGUMENTS ABOUT THE BRITISH CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, AND SOME OF THE PROBLEMS WHICH THEY RAISE ARE DISCUSSED.

0100046334999

GOTTFREDSON, DON M., BALLARD, KELLEY B., O LEARY, VINCENT. UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS: A FEASIBILITY STUDY. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 3 2 & 97-111, 1966.

AT THE REQUEST OF LEADING NATIONAL PAROLE ORGANIZATIONS, THE NATIONAL PAROLE INSTITUTES UNDERTOOK A STUDY TO DETERMINE WHETHER A USEFUL INFORMATION SYSTEM DESCRIBING THE RESULTS OF PAROLE CAN BE DEVELOPED AS A JOINT EFFORT OF PAROLING AUTHORITIES. A TENTATIVE MODEL FOR UNIFORM PAROLE STATISTICS WAS DEvised BY REPRESENTATIVES OF TWENTY-NINE PAROLE AGENCIES. THE MODEL WAS TESTED BY EIGHT AGENCIES, WHICH CONTRIBUTED DATA MONTHLY, AND WAS EXAMINED FURTHER BY SIXTEEN AGENCIES. THE RESULT IS A WORKABLE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM, A COMMON VOCABULARY, AND PROCEDURES FOR FEEDBACK TO PARTICIPATING AGENCIES. THE DATA COLLECTED DURING THE STUDY DEMONSTRATE THAT COMPARISONS OF AGENCY EFFECTIVENESS MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT DIFFERENCES IN THE KINDS OF OFFENDERS PAROLED. THE STUDY SHOWS THAT THE TENTATIVE MODEL ULTIMATELY CAN PROVIDE A FIRM BASIS FOR MEANINGFUL ANALYSES OF PAROLE EXPERIENCE BASED ON UNIFORM REPORTING FROM ALL OUR DIVERSE PAROLE SYSTEMS. A THREE-YEAR STUDY HAS BEEN INITIATED TO DEVELOP THE UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTING SYSTEM. AUTH. SEE ABSTRACT NO. 4208, INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, VOL. 3, NO. 8, FOR A SUMMARY OF THE MORE DETAILED NATIONAL PAROLE INSTITUTE S REPORT UNDER THE SAME TITLE.

0100046335999

GOTTFREDSON, DON M., BALLARD, KELLEY B. DIFFERENCES IN PAROLE DECISIONS ASSOCIATED WITH DECISION-MAKERS. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 3 2 & 112-119, 1966.

PRISON SENTENCES SET BY A PAROLING AUTHORITY VARY, AS EXPECTED, WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENDERS. IS PART OF THE VARIATION IN SENTENCES, HOWEVER, ASSOCIATED NOT WITH THE OFFENDERS BUT WITH THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECISIONS. COMPARISONS OF SENTENCES SET BY VARIOUS PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS MAY BE MISLEADING IF DIFFERENCES IN THE TYPES OF OFFENDERS CONCERNED ARE NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. IF AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE QUESTION WITH ADEQUATE CONTROLS FOR TYPES OF OFFENDERS IS NOT FEASIBLE, STATISTICAL CONTROLS MIGHT BE SUBSTITUTED. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER IS TO ILLUSTRATE A METHOD FOR COMPARING DECISIONS BY PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS. STUDY OF THE SENTENCES OF 2,053 MEN PAROLED IN ONE YEAR, ANALYZED ACCORDING TO SIX PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE HEARING, DEMONSTRATED THE NEED FOR THE STUDY SUGGESTED. THE GROUPS OF OFFENDERS WERE NOT DIRECTLY COMPARABLE. WHEN RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENDERS WERE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE DECISION-MAKERS TENDED TO MAKE SIMILAR DECISIONS.

AUTH.

0100046336999

REED, JOHN P., KING, CHARLES E. FACTORS IN THE DECISION-
MAKING OF NORTH CAROLINA PROBATION OFFICERS. JOURNAL OF
RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 3 2 6 120-128, 1966.

A QUESTIONNAIRE ON EIGHT REVOCATION CASES SELECTED FROM
STATE FILES REVEALED SOME DISCERNIBLE DIFFERENCES IN
DECISIONS AND RATIONALIZATIONS AMONG 108 FIELD OFFICERS
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PROBATION DEPARTMENT. LAMBDA AND Q
MEASURES OF CROSS-TABULATED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
OFFICERS, DECISIONS, AND RATIONALIZATIONS SHOWED THAT
VALUES TENDED TO CONCENTRATE IN CASES CHARACTERIZED BY A
REVOKING PATTERN OR EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES AND IN CASE
SITUATIONS WHERE THE POLICE OR COURTS WERE HOLDING THE
PROBATIONER OR ACTING UPON HIS VIOLATION. MOST OFFICERS
GAVE OFFICER-ORIENTED OR SOCIAL ORDER REASONS FOR THEIR
DECISIONS RATHER THAN REASONS THAT WERE PROBATIONER-
ORIENTED. AUTH.

0100046342999

SLATER, S. W., DARWIN, J. A., RITCHIE, WENDY LYNNE.
DELINQUENT GENERATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND. JOURNAL OF
RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 3 2 6 140-146, 1966.

APPLICATION OF WILKINS' DELINQUENT GENERATIONS
HYPOTHESIS TO NEW ZEALAND CHILDREN'S COURT STATISTICS FOR
1947-60 SUGGESTS THAT, AS THEORIZED, SOCIAL DISTURBANCES
ASSOCIATED WITH THE SECOND WORLD WAR 1939-1945 HAD
AFFECTED CERTAIN COHORTS OF CHILDREN BORN DURING OR JUST
BEFORE IT, IN SUCH A WAY AS TO RENDER THEM MORE LIKELY
THAN OTHER CHILDREN TO APPEAR BEFORE THE CHILDREN'S COURT
LATER IN LIFE. AN INDEPENDENT METHOD OF ANALYSIS, BASED
ON THE THEORY OF NORMALIZATION OF VARIABLES WITH LARGE
MEANS, LEADS TO THE SAME CONCLUSION. IT FURTHER SHOWS
THAT THE RESULTS ARE HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT IN THE SENSE OF
STATISTICAL THEORY. THE HYPOTHESIS PUT FORWARD BY
WILKINS, WHICH HAS SURVIVED TESTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES,
SCOTLAND, DENMARK, AND NOW NEW ZEALAND, IS CLEARLY A
CONTRIBUTION OF SOME IMPORTANCE TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF
INTERNATIONAL TRENDS IN DELINQUENCY. AUTH.

0100046343999

LENTZ, WILLIAM P. SOCIAL STATUS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD
DELINQUENCY CONTROL. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND
DELINQUENCY, 3 2 6 147-154, 1966.

KNOWN OR OFFICIAL DELINQUENTS FORM THE BASIS FOR THE
DELINQUENT STEREOTYPE AND BECOME THE FOCUS OF ATTENTION
OF BOTH AGENCIES AND THE PUBLIC. THE BOY WHO HAS BEEN
LABELED A DELINQUENT FACES OTHER PEOPLE WHOSE ATTITUDES
ARE CRUCIAL IN THE PERPETUATION OF DELINQUENCY AS A
STABLE ROLE. THIS SURVEY SOUGHT TO DETERMINE HOW
WISCONSIN ADULTS BELIEVE DELINQUENTS SHOULD BE HANDLED.
THE FINDINGS SHOW THAT THEY FAVOR SWIFT AND IMPARTIAL
JUSTICE, BUT THEY ALSO CONCEIVE OF THE DELINQUENT AS AN
EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED INDIVIDUAL WHO OUGHT TO BE GIVEN
THE ATTENTION OF EXPERTS. IN GENERAL, THE HIGHER THE
SOCIAL STATUS THE LESS LIKELY THE RESPONDENT WAS TO
SUBSCRIBE TO THE GENERAL VIEW. THOSE IN HIGHER SOCIAL
STATUS GROUPS DISPLAYED LESS CONFUSION ON MOST ISSUES.
WE MAY CONCLUDE THAT THE GENERAL CONFUSION REGARDING THE
HANDLING OF DELINQUENCY IS A BARRIER TO CONTROL.
AGENCIES MAY MITIGATE THE PROBLEM SOMEWHAT BY CLARIFYING
THEIR ROLES. DELINQUENCY WILL NOT BE PREVENTED IF
CURRENT ATTITUDES ON HOW TO HANDLE THE DELINQUENT
PERSIST. AUTH.

0100046344999

HACKLER, JAMES C. BOYS, BLISTERS, AND BEHAVIOR. THE IMPACT OF A WORK PROGRAM IN AN URBAN CENTRAL AREA. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 3 2 & 155-164, 1966.

THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH PROJECT UTILIZED A WORK PROGRAM IN COMBINATION WITH TEACHING MACHINES AND OTHER EXPERIMENTAL VARIABLES IN AN ATTEMPT TO MODIFY THE SELF CONCEPTS OF BOYS LIVING IN LOW INCOME AREAS. THE THEORETICAL RATIONALE GUIDING THE PROGRAM ASSUMED THAT A BOY'S PERCEPTION OF HOW OTHERS EXPECTED HIM TO BEHAVE WOULD BE THE CRUCIAL VARIABLE IN CHANGING SELF CONCEPT AND BEHAVIOR. ALTHOUGH THERE IS SOME INDICATION THAT THE USE OF TEACHING MACHINES MAY HAVE HAD AN IMPACT AND THAT NEGRO BOYS MAY HAVE RESPONDED TO THE PROGRAM BETTER THAN CAUCASIAN BOYS, THE OVERALL FINDINGS SHOW THAT THE PROGRAM HAD LITTLE IF ANY IMPACT. THESE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT PROJECTS DESIGNED TO MODIFY INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR THROUGH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS MAY BE SOMEWHAT FUTILE UNLESS THEY CAN ALSO BRING ABOUT CHANGES IN THE LARGER SOCIAL SYSTEM SURROUNDING BOYS IN LOW INCOME AREAS. AUTH.

0100046345999

WEINBERG, S. KIRSON. PERSONALITY AND METHOD IN THE DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY. COMMENTS ON A REFORMULATION OF SUTHERLAND'S DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY AND A STRATEGY FOR EMPIRICAL VERIFICATION. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 3 2 & 165-172, 1966.

THE REFORMULATION OF SUTHERLAND'S DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY BY DE FLEUR AND QUINNEY INTO SET THEORY STATEMENTS HAS ADDED CONSIDERABLY TO ITS CLARIFICATION AND TO FACILITATING THE PROCESSES OF ITS VERIFICATION BY RESEARCH INQUIRY. THE WORK OF THESE TWO AUTHORS HAS ALSO MADE THE THEORY CONSISTENT WITH THE GENERAL CONCEPTS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND THEIR THEORETICAL SETS AND SUBSETS HAVE PAID THE WAY FOR AMPLIFYING THE BASIC THEORY BY SUBHYPOTHESES AND CRIMINAL TYPOLOGIES. BASIC QUESTIONS ON THE ORIGINAL AS WELL AS THE REFORMULATED THEORY PERTAIN TO CONCEPTIONS OF A PASSIVE RATHER THAN A DYNAMIC AND ACTIVE PERSONALITY AS THE AGENT IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, THE FUNCTION OF THE MODES OF LEARNING IN SECONDARY AS WELL AS IN PRIMARY GROUPS, THE INFLUENCE OF PRIOR SOCIALIZATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, THE ROLE OF THE SUBJECT'S INTERPRETATION OF OPPORTUNITIES IN CONTRIBUTING TO OVERT CRIMINAL CONDUCT, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF A CLOSED THEORETICAL SYSTEM TO EXCEPTIONAL AND NEGATIVE INSTANCES. AUTH.

0100046346999

BYRD, ROBERT C. TURNING A CORNER IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONS. FEDERAL PROBATION, 30 4 & 14-17, 1966.

IN 1862, PRESIDENT LINCOLN SIGNED AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. IN 1872, THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS MOVED TO ITS PRESENT SITE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF WASHINGTON, D. C. THE SCHOOL BECAME PART OF THE U. S. PRISONS BUREAU IN 1939. THE SCHOOL WILL MOVE TO ITS NEW NINE MILLION DOLLAR, 340-ACRE CAMPUS IN MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA IN 1968. ITS NEW FACILITIES AND THE CONTEMPLATED PROGRAM ARE DESCRIBED. THE NEW TRAINING SCHOOL WILL FULFILL A DREAM

OF THE PRISONS BUREAU TO DEVELOP A MODEL SHOWCASE FOR THE REHABILITATION OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

0100046347999

CASE, JOHN D. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION: AN EXPERIMENT IN PRISON-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. FEDERAL PROBATION, 30 4 & 18-24, 1966.

IN THE SECOND OF A THREE-ARTICLE SERIES ON JAIL ADMINISTRATION, THE WARDEN OF BUCKS COUNTY PRISON AT DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA EMPHASIZES THE NEED FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN A JAIL OR PENITENTIARY PROGRAM AND DEMONSTRATES HOW A COMMUNITY CAN PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN A JAIL'S EFFORT TO IMPROVE INMATE MORALE AND PROVIDE INCENTIVES FOR CHANGES IN ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR.

0100046348999

BALOGH, JOSEPH K., GREEN, JOHN D. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: SOME REFLECTIONS. FEDERAL PROBATION, 30 4 & 24-27, 1966.

MANY WRITERS HAVE DEVELOPED FIRM OPINIONS PRO AND CON ABOUT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. THE ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION TO THE MULTIFARIOUS PROBLEMS OF THE DEATH SENTENCE WOULD BE A COMPROMISE IN THE FORM OF A MORATORIUM SUSPENDING THE DEATH PENALTY FOR A DEFINITE PERIOD. THIS WOULD SATISFY THOSE WHO FAVOR ITS ABOLITION AS WELL AS THOSE WHO FAVOR ITS RETENTION.

0100046349999

CAYLEY, MURRAY A. CONCILIATION COUNSELING IN A FAMILY COURT. FEDERAL PROBATION, 30 4 & 27-34, 1966.

THE GOALS OF MARRIAGE COUNSELING ARE IDENTIFIED AND SOME OF THE TESTED TECHNIQUES FOR MOTIVATING AND HELPING HUSBANDS AND WIVES TO REBUILD THEIR MARRIAGE ARE DISCUSSED.

0100046350999

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. RESEARCH CONCERNING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTORING OFFENDERS, PREPARED BY T. C. WILLETT. FOURTH CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES. STRASBOURG, 1966, 24 P.

A REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON THE MOTORING OFFENDER DEMONSTRATES THAT A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF MOTORING OFFENSES ARE NOT ACCIDENTS IN WHICH INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES ARE IRRELEVANT. IT ALSO SHOWS THAT TRAFFIC OFFENDERS ARE NOT A UNIQUE AND HOMOGENEOUS GROUP BUT ARE, IN FACT, AS HETEROGENEOUS AS NON-MOTORING OFFENDERS. THE PRESENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE SUGGESTS THE FOLLOWING SIMPLE CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC OFFENDERS: 1 THOSE WHO COMMIT MINOR REGULATORY OFFENSES, AND OFFENSES IN WHICH CHANCE OR INADVERTENCE ARE THE OBVIOUS CAUSAL ELEMENTS 2 THOSE WHO COMMIT ONLY ONE MOTORING OFFENSE WHERE THERE WAS ADVERTENCE AND SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES TO OTHERS, BUT WHERE THE OFFENDER HAS NO RECORD OF NON-MOTORING OFFENSES AND 3 THOSE WHO COMMIT OFFENSES IN CATEGORY 2 MORE THAN ONCE AND THOSE WHO COMMIT OFFENSES IN CATEGORY 2 ONCE BUT HAVE RECORDS OF NON-MOTORING OFFENSES. A GREATER AMOUNT OF HIGHER QUALITY HARD DATA IS NEEDED IF MORE MEANINGFUL TYPOLOGIES ARE TO BE DEVELOPED.

0100046351999

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. THE APPLICATION OF CRIME PROGNOSSES IN SWEDEN, NOTE PREPARED BY SVEN RENGBY. FOURTH CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES. STRASBOURG, 1966, 6 P.

SWEDEN S MINISTRY OF JUSTICE HAS USED CRIME PROGNOSSES SINCE 1955 FOR PURELY PRACTICAL PURPOSES, NAMELY TO CALCULATE THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS NEED TO EXPAND ITS CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. SINCE THEN, VARIOUS TYPES OF PREDICTION MODELS HAVE BEEN WORKED OUT AND UTILIZED. THEIR VALUE AND ACCURACY ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT.

0100046352999

SOCIETE D EDUCATION MORALE DE LA JEUNESSE. L OEUVRE DE QUATRES ANNES, 1962-1966. FOUR YEARS WORK, 1962-1966. THESSALONIKI, 1966, 32 P.

THE THESSALONIKI SOCIETY FOR THE MORAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH, FOUNDED IN GREECE IN FEBRUARY 1962, AIMS AT THE MORAL ADAPTATION AND SOCIAL EDUCATION OF ADOLESCENTS FROM BOTH SEXES WHO, FOR VARIOUS SOCIAL REASONS, ARE PRONE TO DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR.

0100046353999

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES. A PRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM, REPORT PREPARED BY MR. P. CORNIL. FOURTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES. STRASBOURG, 1966, 13 P.

FACED WITH THE MAGNITUDE OF ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES AND THE URGENT PROBLEMS TO WHICH THEY GIVE RISE, THE CRIMINOLOGIST MAY APPROACH THEM IN TWO WAYS HE MAY CONFINE HIMSELF TO THE STUDY OF ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES, I.E., OF ACTS OF OMISSION OR COMMISSION IN ROAD TRAFFIC WHICH THE LAW DEFINES AS OFFENSES, OR HE MAY ADOPT A MORE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH BY STUDYING ALL THE FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE DRIVER. IN ADOPTING THE SECOND APPROACH, THE CRIMINOLOGIST MUST VIEW ALL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM AND APPLY RESEARCH METHODS WHICH HE HAS HERETOFORE ADOPTED FOR CLASSIC KINDS OF CRIMINALITY.

0100046354999

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL PART ONE. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW, 130 50 & 852-853, 1966.

RECENT PROPOSALS TO PARLIAMENT FOR REFORMING THE CRIMINAL LAW BILL MAKE MANY EFFECTIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR BRITISH LAW PROCEDURE. UNDER THE PROPOSALS, THE DEFENDANT WILL BE PROTECTED WHILE MAKING A CONFESSION HE MUST BE WARNED THAT THE INFORMATION HE GIVES MAY BE USED AGAINST HIM HE MUST BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL AND HE MUST BE ALLOWED TO SEE THE CONFESSION IN ITS FINAL FORM. OTHER SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE THE BILL INCLUDE THE PROVISION TO ALLOW THE INTRODUCTION OF WRITTEN EVIDENCE WITHOUT HAVING IT READ ALOUD IN COURT, IT EXEMPTS SOME TRIAL PROCEEDINGS FROM THE OPEN-DOOR POLICY WHICH HAS PREVAILED, AND IT FORBIDS, EXCEPT IN CERTAIN CASES, THE PUBLICATION OF A WRITTEN COURT REPORT OR STATEMENT ON THE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

0100046355999

EDWARDS, GEORGE. DUE PROCESS FROM HUNNYMEDE TO MIRANDA. PAPER PRESENTED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, JULY 26, 1966, 42 P.

THE PRINCIPLE OBJECT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES IS TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY AND TO PROVIDE FOR DUE PROCESS OF LAW. IN MIRANDA V. ARIZONA 1966 AND ESCOBEDO V. ILLINOIS 1964, THE SUPREME COURT DECIDED THAT THE ACCUSED HAD BEEN DEPRIVED OF HIS RIGHTS WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW. ESCOBEDO WAS NOT WARNED OF HIS RIGHT TO COUNSEL AND TO REMAIN SILENT WHEN QUESTIONED. MIRANDA DID AWAY WITH INCOMMUNICADO QUESTIONING OF AN ACCUSED. ALTHOUGH THIRD DEGREE METHODS ARE STILL WIDELY USED BY POLICE, THE DAYS OF THE OLD-TIME COP ARE GONE. THE MODERN POLICE OFFICER MUST BE MORE INTELLIGENT AND USE MORE SOPHISTICATED TECHNIQUES.

0100046356999

MUKHERJI, S. P. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. SOCIAL DEFENCE, 25 & 2-8, 1966.

ALTHOUGH IT IS SAID THAT SUPPORTERS OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ARE FIGHTING A LOSING BATTLE, IT IS A FACT THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HAVE NOT ABOLISHED IT. IN INDIA, SOCIAL CONDITIONS DO NOT FULLY JUSTIFY SUCH A MOVE. THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY COULD RESULT IN A SERIOUS DETERIORATION IN THE CRIME PICTURE BY REMOVING THE ONLY CHECK ON THE OTHERWISE UNCONTROLLABLE HUMAN. EVEN IF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS RETAINED, PROVISIONS ARE MADE FOR A GRANT OF PARDON AND COMMUTATION TO LIFE SENTENCE IN SUITABLE CASES. THE SCOPE OF CAPITAL MURDERS SHOULD NOT ONLY BE UTILITARIAN, AS IN THE BRITISH HOMICIDE ACT, BUT SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE COLD-BLOODED MURDER AND MURDER COMMITTED DURING THE COURSE OF RAPE. THE PRESENT INDIAN LAW IS QUITE ADEQUATE IN THAT NO CATEGORIES OF CAPITAL OFFENSES HAVE BEEN DEFINED AND JUDGES HAVE WIDE DISCRETION IN AWARDING THE DEATH PENALTY DEPENDING ON THE MERITS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE.

0100046357999

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. THE JUVENILE COURT AND DETENTION SERVICES, COUNTY, SAGINAW, MICHIGAN. NEW YORK, 1966, VARIOUS PAGING.

THIS REPORT PROVIDES GUIDELINES AND SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS DESIGNED TO HELP THE SAGINAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN, JUVENILE COURT AND THE COMMUNITY TO DEVELOP EFFECTIVE JUVENILE COURT AND DETENTION SERVICES IN ACCORD WITH ESTABLISHED STANDARDS. CONTENTS: JUVENILE COURT DETENTION JUVENILE COURT PROBATION RESOURCES FOR CHILDREN IN TROUBLE.

0100046358999

SCOTT, ROBERT E. BAIL FACTFINDING PROJECT AT SAN FRANCISCO. FEDERAL PROBATION, 30 4 & 39-43, 1966.

IN 1964, THE PROBATION OFFICE FOR THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT OF SAN FRANCISCO BEGAN WORK ON A BAIL FACTFINDING PROJECT. ONE OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY WAS THAT THE FACTFINDING INQUIRY FOR PRE-TRIAL RELEASE CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY BY LAW

ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. NO COUNSELING IS INVOLVED AND NO COMPLEX INVESTIGATIVE TASKS NEED BE PERFORMED. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO UTILIZE THE SPECIALIZED TRAINING AND SKILLS OF THE PROBATION OFFICER WHO IS ALREADY CARRYING A HEAVY WORKLOAD.

0100046359999

GANNON, THOMAS M. EMERGENCE OF THE DEFENSIVE GANG. FEDERAL PROBATION, 30 4 & 44-48, 1966.

THE CURRENT PATTERN OF GANG ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS SHIFTED FROM THE TIGHTLY STRUCTURED AGGRESSIVE GANG TO THE LESS COHESIVE AND LESS FORMALLY ORGANIZED DEFENSIVE GANG. BASED ON RESEARCH WITH DELINQUENT GANGS IN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK CITY, LARGE AGGRESSIVE GROUPS ARE DISSOLVING INTO SMALLER CLIQUES IN WHICH VIOLENCE OCCURS ONLY SPORADICALLY. THE GANGS SERVICED BY THE NEW YORK CITY YOUTH BOARD DISPLAY MORE DEFENSIVE THAN AGGRESSIVE PATTERNS WHICH IN SOME INSTANCES LEAD TO A WIDENING OF THE GROUP'S TOLERANCE OF DEVIANCE. MORE OFTEN IT HAS LED TO INCREASED SOCIAL ABILITY AND OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS. THE CHANGES REFLECT THE FACT THAT SOCIETY IS BEGINNING TO OFFER THESE YOUNGSTERS SOMETHING MORE THAN CURIOSITY AND LIMITED ACCESS TO RECREATIONAL AND CONSULTING SERVICES.

0100046360999

WITHERSPOON, ARTHUR W. FOSTER HOME PLACEMENTS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. FEDERAL PROBATION, 30 4 & 48-52, 1966.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS HAVE BUILT-IN LIMITATIONS. YOUNG OFFENDERS QUICKLY ABSORB ALL THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR REPRESENTED BY THE SOCIETY OF DELINQUENTS OF WHICH THEY ARE A PART. A TRAINING SCHOOL COMMITMENT STIGMATIZES A YOUNG PERSON IN THE EYES OF THE COMMUNITY AND MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR HIM TO RETURN AS A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN. THE RETRAINING OF THE MAJORITY OF DELINQUENTS CAN BEST BE ACHIEVED IN A FOSTER HOME WHERE PARENTS HAVE RECEIVED SPECIAL TRAINING FOR THEIR TASKS. PLACEMENT IN SUCH A HOME OFFERS THE BEST HOPE OF INTERRUPTING THE CRIMINAL PATTERN OF A CHILD WHICH SEEMS TO BE LEADING HIM TOWARD A LIFE IN PRISON. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE STATE OF OHIO IS CITED WHERE MORE THAN 600 YOUNG PERSONS ARE UNDER FOSTER HOME CARE.

0100046361999

CLARK, J. E. THE TEXAS PRERELEASE PROGRAM. FEDERAL PROBATION, 30 4 & 53-58, 1966.

CARRIED OUT AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE STATE, THE TEXAS PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM, ESTABLISHED IN 1963, RESULTED IN A DROP IN THE RECIDIVISM RATE FROM 34 PERCENT TO A LITTLE OVER 10 PERCENT. THE FACILITIES, PROGRAM, AND PRACTICES OF THE PRE-RELEASE CENTER ARE DESCRIBED.

0100046362999

O BRIEN, FRANCIS WILLIAM. THE JURY IN SWITZERLAND. BROOKLYN LAW REVIEW, 33 2 & 58-69, 1966.

THE JURY SYSTEM, ADOPTED IN SWITZERLAND IN 1798, HAS NEVER FLOURISHED ON SWISS SOIL. IT IS NOT HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM BY THE PUBLIC AND A LARGE NUMBER OF SWISS JURISTS REGARD THE EXPERIMENT AS A FAILURE. EVER SINCE ITS

ADOPTION. THE TREND HAS BEEN TOWARD CURTAILING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE JURY AND IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE COUNTRY MAY GIVE UP THE JURY SYSTEM ENTIRELY. ONE OF THE MAIN CRITICISMS OF THE SYSTEM IS THAT LAY PEOPLE ARE NOT EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH THE MANY COMPLICATED AND TECHNICAL QUESTIONS THEY ARE FREQUENTLY REQUIRED TO ANSWER.

0100046363999

ROBITSCHER, JONAS B. PURSUIT OF AGREEMENT& PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW. PHILADELPHIA, LIPPINCOTT, 1966. 270 P. \$8.00

THE BOOK DEALS WITH THE EFFECT OF PSYCHIATRIC THEORY AND PRACTICE ON THE EVOLUTION OF LEGAL DOCTRINES. IT SEEKS TO ACCOMMODATE THE DISAGREEMENTS AND CONFLICTS OF LAW AND MEDICINE IN ORDER TO PROFIT THE TWO PROFESSIONS AND, THROUGH THEM, THE INDIVIDUAL IN SOCIETY. CONTENTS& LAW AND PSYCHIATRY THE POINT OF VIEW OF LAW THE POINT OF VIEW OF PSYCHIATRY PSYCHIATRIST IN COURT CONCERNING CONTRACTS MARRIAGE DIVORCE ON THE SUBJECT OF WILLS CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY INFORMED CONSENT AND DISCLOSURE STERILIZATION AND ABORTION MENTAL SUFFERING AND TRAUMATIC NEUROSIS ADMISSIONS, COMMITMENT AND COMMITTABILITY RIGHTS OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS QUASI CRIMINALS& JUVENILE OFFENDER, SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH DRUGS AND ADDICTION DOCTOR AND PATIENTS WHOSE DOCTOR DOCTOR AND PATIENTS& CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVILEGE.

0100046364999

JAMES, LESLIE. CRIME AND RESPONSIBILITY. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW, 130 51 & 869-872, 1966.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CONCEPT OF DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY IN BRITISH LAW IN 1957, THERE HAS BEEN A CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE LIBERTARIANS AND DETERMINIST SCHOOLS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. DETERMINING THE NATURE OF ANY PENAL TREATMENT IN A PARTICULAR CASE DEPENDS UPON THE DEGREE OF PERSONALITY INTEGRATION WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL HAS ACHIEVED. AS THE DEGREE OF INTEGRATION DIMINISHES, THE POSSIBILITY OF A MORE SERIOUS CRIME INCREASES, AS DOES THE NEED FOR SUSTAINED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT. THE DETERMINIST EMPHASIZES THAT THERE IS A FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TYPES OF CRIMINAL INTENT, I.E., WHETHER THE MIND ADVERTED TO THE OFFENSE, AND WHETHER THERE WAS A SUFFICIENT DEGREE OF PERSONALITY INTEGRATION TO JUSTIFY DISCIPLINARY AS DISTINCT FROM THERAPEUTIC METHODS OF TREATMENT. FOR THE DETERMINIST, THE QUESTION OF FREE WILL OR DETERMINISM IS A FUNDAMENTAL ONE. IT IS A BASIC QUESTION WHICH MUST INFLUENCE OUR CRIMINAL POLICY, AND WHICH, IF ANSWERED IN FAVOR OF THE DETERMINIST, CAN DO MUCH TO RATIONALIZE AND TO HUMANIZE OUR ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME.

0100046365999

CALIFORNIA. CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU. THE INFLUENCE OF OFFENSE UPON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE, PREPARED BY R. A. RASMUSSEN. SACRAMENTO, 1966, 7 P.

THE DEGREE TO WHICH AN OFFENSE COMMITTED BY JUVENILES INFLUENCES THE SEVERITY OF THE TREATMENT DECIDED UPON ON THE PROBATION OFFICER LEVEL AND THE JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITION LEVEL WAS EXAMINED. TO ACCOMPLISH THE TASK, WEIGHTING SYSTEMS WERE DEvised FOR BOTH PROBATION DETERMINATIONS AND COURT DISPOSITIONS. THE DATA USED IN

THE STUDY WERE DERIVED FROM REPORTS OF 1965 ACTIVITY AS SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS BY 56 COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENTS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 13,750 CASES WERE CLASSIFIED INTO FIVE DISPOSITION CATEGORIES AND RESPECTIVE WEIGHTS WERE ASSIGNED. THE FINDINGS WERE INTERPRETED AS INDICATING THAT THE SEVERITY OF THE TREATMENT HAS A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP TO THE SEVERITY OF THE OFFENSE AND THAT THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT IS TREATED IN MUCH THE SAME WAY AS THE ADULT, I.E., MORE SEVERE TREATMENT IS GIVEN TO JUVENILES IN CASES WHERE THE OFFENSES INVOLVED WOULD DEMAND HEAVIER PENALTIES FOR ADULTS AS PRESCRIBED BY THE CRIMINAL CODE.

0100046366999

FITZGERALD, P. J. ARREST: A COMMENT. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. DECEMBER & 663-669, 1966.

D. A. THOMAS PROPOSALS IN ARREST: A GENERAL VIEW CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, DECEMBER 1966, P. 639-663 TEND TO OVERSTRESS THE GOAL OF SIMPLICITY IN LAW. THERE IS NO SIMPLE TEST FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF ARREST. THOMAS DISTINCTION BETWEEN CASES IN WHICH ARREST IS REQUIRED FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD AND THE LESS SERIOUS CASES WHICH ALLOW THE OFFENDER TO REMAIN FREE FOR SOME TIME IS A GOOD ONE. THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE ARREST PROPER IS GROWING. ITS CONSEQUENCES, EVEN IF THERE IS AN ACQUITTAL, CAN BE FAR REACHING. THEREFORE CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO ARREST ONLY WHEN THERE IS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED.

0100046367999

WRIGHT, W. H. ARREST: A COMMENT. CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, NO VOL. DECEMBER & 669-670, 1966.

THE POLICE ARE THE BEST PROTECTORS OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES AND THEY MUST BE GIVEN CLEAR AND SIMPLE GUIDELINES WITH WHICH TO WORK.

0100046368999

THE RIGHT TO A PUBLIC TRIAL IN CRIMINAL CASES. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, 41 6 & 1138-1157, 1966.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RIGHT TO A PUBLIC TRIAL IN CRIMINAL CASES HAS BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO A NUMBER OF FACTORS. IT DETERS JUDICIAL ARBITRARINESS IT REDUCES THE POSSIBILITY OF PERJURY AND IT PROTECTS THE DEFENDANT BY GIVING HIM PUBLICITY. IN ADDITION TO ITS DETERRENT EFFECTS, AN OPEN COURT INCREASES THE AVAILABILITY OF RELEVANT EVIDENCE. ALL STATE COURTS RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT TO A PUBLIC TRIAL. IN FEDERAL COURTS, THE SIXTH AMENDMENT GUARANTEES AN ACCUSED THE RIGHT TO A PUBLIC TRIAL, BUT CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ARE EMPLOYED SUCH AS DURING PUBLIC DISTURBANCES IN THE COURT, DURING POTENTIALLY PERSONALLY EMBARRASSING TESTIMONY, WHEN THE PRESS MAY PREJUDICE THE VERDICT, OR WHEN THE EVIDENCE IN A CASE IS EXPECTED TO BE OBSCENE. THE RIGHT TO PUBLIC TRIAL CANNOT BE RELINQUISHED EXCEPT BY WAIVER, AND CONVICTIONS ARE REVERSED WHEN NO SUCH WAIVER CAN BE PRODUCED OR WHEN THE DEFENDANT CAN PROVE JUDICIAL PREJUDICE. THE EXACT CONSTITUTIONAL APPLICATION OF DUE PROCESS AND FREE SPEECH TO THE RIGHT OF THE DEFENDANT AND THE PUBLIC TO PUBLIC TRIALS HAS NOT YET BEEN DELINEATED.

0100046369999

SHOHAM, SHLOMO, KAUFMANN, YORAM, MENAKER, MICHAL. THE TEL-MOND FOLLOW-UP RESEARCH PROJECT PART 1. ISRAEL, NO DATE, 41 P.

A STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN ISRAEL USING 97 BOYS AGED 15 TO 21 WHO WERE RELEASED FROM THE TEL MOND PRISON IN 1960 TO PREDICT BOTH INSTITUTIONAL IMPACT AND RECIDIVISM RATES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS CORRELATED WITH INDIVIDUAL PERSONAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS. THREE TIME DIMENSIONS WERE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY: PERSONAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS PRIOR TO ENTRANCE TO THE INSTITUTION ACTUAL EFFECTS OF THE INSTITUTION ON THE INMATE AND THE INMATE'S BEHAVIOR AFTER RELEASE. THE RESULTS OF THE INITIAL FOLLOW-UP INTERVIEW ARE GIVEN. TWELVE VARIABLES WERE FOUND TO BE GOOD PREDICTORS OF SUCCESS OR FAILURE AFTER RELEASE. LISTED IN ORDER OF CORRELATION WITH POST RELEASE BEHAVIOR THEY ARE: LENGTH OF STAY WITH THE ORIGINAL FAMILY UNIT AGE OF DELINQUENCY ONSET SEVERITY OF FIRST PENALTY EDUCATIONAL STANDARD STABILITY AT WORK SECOND GENERATION OF IMMIGRANTS CRIMINALITY IN THE FAMILY CHANGE OF SCHOOLS LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT FOLLOWING THE DETERMINING OFFENSE MEMBERSHIP IN A YOUTH MOVEMENT OR CLUB PROPERTY OFFENSES AND GROUP PERPETRATION OF CRIME. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT 24.75 PERCENT OF THE GROUP COMMITTED NO OTHER OFFENSE 24.72 PERCENT COMMITTED OFFENSES AT A RELATIVELY MEDIUM RATE WHILE THE REMAINING 50.47 PERCENT CARRIED ON A LIFE OF CRIME.

0100046370999

GREAT BRITAIN. CRIMINAL LAW REVISION COMMITTEE. FIFTH REPORT. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE JURORS. LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1964, 5 P., APP.

THE CRIMINAL LAW REVISION COMMITTEE OF GREAT BRITAIN WAS ASKED TO CONSIDER WHETHER IT IS DESIRABLE TO REVISE THE CRIMINAL LAW TO FACILITATE THE CONTINUANCE OF A TRIAL WHERE A MEMBER OF THE JURY DIES OR IS FOR ANY REASON DISCHARGED. THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS, AND HAS PREPARED A DRAFT BILL TO THE EFFECT, THAT THE TRIAL SHOULD CONTINUE SO LONG AS THE JURY DOES NOT FALL BELOW A CERTAIN NUMBER WITHOUT NEED FOR CONSENT BY THE COURT, BUT THAT THE COURT HAS THE POWER TO DISCHARGE THE WHOLE JURY AND ORDER A NEW TRIAL.

0100046371999

BOOTH, W. J. THE PROBLEMS OF CHANGE FOR STAFF OF RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS. PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL, 6 22 & 2-16, 1967.

FOR THE STAFF AND PERSONNEL IN CORRECTIONAL RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS, THE PROSPECT OF CHANGE IS BOTH ENCOURAGING AND FRIGHTENING. PROCEDURAL CHANGES ARE USUALLY THREATENING AND DIFFICULT TO HANDLE BECAUSE OF THE COMPLEXITY OF THE EQUILIBRIUM NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN A VIABLE SITUATION AND BECAUSE THE MAJOR FACTOR OF THE EQUILIBRIUM IS THE PERSONALITIES OF THE STAFF. CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE NEVER COMES ABOUT EASILY, BUT ITS DIVISIVE EFFECTS CAN BE LESSENED IF THOSE CONCERNED ARE MADE TO ACCEPT AND WORK WITH THE NEW PROCEDURES.

0100046379999

FOLSEN, ROBERT H., CAMPBELL, JAY. COMMON SENSE AND CORRECTIONAL SCIENCE. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND

DELINQUENCY, 3 2 & 73-81, 1966.

COMMON SENSE CAN NO LONGER BE PERMITTED TO STAND ALONE AS THE ONLY GUIDELINE FOR CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION. HISTORICALLY USEFUL AS AN EFFECTIVE FORCE IN PRISON REFORM, COMMON SENSE MUST NOW BE JOINED WITH CORRECTIONAL SCIENCE IF ADVANCES ARE TO BE MADE, AT ACCEPTABLE COST, IN PUBLIC PROTECTION AND IN RESTORATION OF THE OFFENDER TO THE COMMUNITY. WHILE ONLY ONE-THIRD OF 1 PERCENT OF CURRENT CORRECTIONAL BUDGETING IS ALLOCATED TO RESEARCH, THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES RESPONDING TO A NATION-WIDE SURVEY INDICATE INTEREST IN INITIATING OR EXPANDING SELF-STUDY. AN EMERGING MODEL FOR CORRECTIONAL SCIENCE IS OUTLINED, AND THE NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT IS DISCUSSED ALONG WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ACCELERATING GROWTH IN THIS AREA. AUTH.

0100046392999

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT 1965-1966 TERM, CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE. GEORGETOWN LAW JOURNAL, 55 1 & 1-109, 1966.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE U. S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT DURING THE 1965-1966 TERM ARE REPORTED. CONTENTS: CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND PROCEDURE CIVIL LAW AND PROCEDURE APPENDICES.

0100046419999

OSNOS, ROBERT, LASKOWITZ, DAVID. A COUNSELING CENTER FOR DRUG ADDICTS. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 18 4 & 31-45, 1966.

THE GREENWICH HOUSE COUNSELING CENTER IN NEW YORK CITY WAS STARTED IN 1963 TO FILL A GAP IN THE EXISTING TREATMENT SERVICES FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS. IT IS A PROFESSIONALLY STAFFED, COMMUNITY-BASED COUNSELING SERVICE OPERATING IN A NON-GOVERNMENTAL SETTING. THE PRINCIPAL METHOD OF TREATMENT IS THE INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING OF ADDICTS AND THEIR FAMILIES. A SIMPLIFIED INTAKE PROCEDURE AND THE ELIMINATION OF EXTENSIVE INITIAL EVALUATIONS PERMIT PROMPT INVOLVEMENT IN THE ADDICTS CURRENT PROBLEMS. THE ATTITUDE OF THE STAFF IS NON-AUTHORITARIAN, AND NO PRESSURE IS PLACED ON PATIENTS TO ABSTAIN FROM DRUG USE OR TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT. OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED ARE GROUP THERAPY, A LIMITED GROUP WORK PROGRAM, AND REFERRALS TO AGENCIES FOR MEDICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. A PRACTICAL CONCLUSION FROM THE CENTER'S EXPERIENCE IS THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO OPERATE A TREATMENT SERVICE FOR ADDICTS IN THE SAME PHYSICAL SETTING WHERE THERE ARE NON-ADDICT CLIENTS.

0100046420999

ALEXANDER, E. R. RESPONSIBILITY AND ADDICTION: THE LAW IN CANADA. ADDICTIONS, 13 4 & 11-35, 1966.

IN CANADA, CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIRES CERTAIN MENTAL ELEMENTS: MOST CRIMES REQUIRE THE ACT AND MENS REA. NEITHER ADDICTION NOR THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS UNLESS THEY ARE PRODUCED INVOLUNTARILY ARE DEFENSES TO ADDICTION-RELATED CRIMES. CANADIAN COURTS HAVE SATISFIED THE CRIMINAL-RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OF ACTION AND MENS REA IN AN ARTIFICIAL WAY. LEGAL INSANITY IS A DEFENSE TO ANY CRIME INCLUDING ADDICTION-RELATED CRIMES.

0100046421999

CUTLER, CECIL L. THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF THE LAW OFFICER TO COMMENT ON THE EVIDENCE. MILITARY LAW REVIEW, 35 NO NUMBER & 91-100, 1967.

THE PROBLEM OF A LAW OFFICER COMMENTING ON THE EVIDENCE IS DISCUSSED ALONG WITH THE VARIETY OF FORMS COMMENTING MAY TAKE, THE MILITARY PRACTICE, AND SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE LAW OFFICER.

0100046422999

NICHOLAS, TALBOT J. THE DEFENDANT'S STANDING TO OBJECT TO THE ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE ILLEGALLY OBTAINED. MILITARY LAW REVIEW, 35 NO NUMBER & 129-163, 1966.

THE RATIONALE OF THE RULE EXCLUDING EVIDENCE OBTAINED BY AN ILLEGAL SEARCH AND SEIZURE AND ITS RELATION TO THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT'S STANDING TO INVOKE THE RULE IN OBJECTING TO THE ADMISSION OF THE ILLEGALLY OBTAINED EVIDENCE ARE EXAMINED.

0100046423999

DAVIS, THOMAS H. THE MERE EVIDENCE RULE IN SEARCH AND SEIZURE. MILITARY LAW REVIEW, 35 NO NUMBER & 101-127, 1966.

THE ENTIRE FIELD OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE HAS RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION THE LAST FEW YEARS. THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES ONE ASPECT OF THIS AREA: THE MERE EVIDENCE RULE. HE PRESENTS A STUDY AND APPLICATION OF THE RULE, INCLUDING AN ANALYSIS OF ITS BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT, AND ITS APPLICATION AND LIMITATION BY THE COURTS.

0100046426999

NEW YORK STATE IDENTIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM. A NEW CONCEPT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION-SHARING. NYSIIS, THE NEW YORK STATE IDENTIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM. NEW YORK, 1966, 131 P.

THE NEW YORK STATE IDENTIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM KNOWN AS NYSIIS WILL BE A VAST INFORMATION-SHARING SYSTEM DESIGNED TO SERVE THE OPERATING NEEDS OF OVER 3,600 OFFICIAL AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE CONCERNED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THEY WILL HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF INTRODUCING THE USE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY, PARTICULARLY INFORMATION-SHARING AMONG THE AGENCIES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NEW YORK STATE. AGENCIES WILL HAVE INPUT/OUTPUT DEVICES ON THEIR PREMISES THROUGH WHICH DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH THE COMPUTER-BASED FACILITY IN ALBANY WILL BE POSSIBLE. COMPUTER OPERATIONS ARE SCHEDULED TO BEGIN ON A LIMITED SCALE IN AUGUST 1967. THE DETAILS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, INCLUDING A DEFINITION OF THE IMMEDIATE TASKS OF THE NYSIIS AND THE MANNER IN WHICH IT WILL PERFORM THEM ARE SET FORTH IN THIS SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENT. THE CONCEPT OF NYSIIS IS BASED UPON THE FOLLOWING SIX IDEAS: 1 A UNITARY CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE 2 INFORMATION SHARING 3 VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION 4 SEPARATION FROM ENFORCEMENT 5 SECURITY AND 6 APPLICATION OF RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY.

0100046427999

REID, ROBERT F. LEGISLATION TO CONTROL ADDICTION.
ADDICTIONS, 13 4 & 36-48, 1966.

CANADA NEEDS NEW LEGISLATION TO CONTROL ADDICTION BASED
ON THE CONCEPT THAT ADDICTION IS A CONDITION THAT
REQUIRES TREATMENT, NOT PUNISHMENT. ADDICTS, WHICH
INCLUDES ALCOHOLICS, SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE TRAPPINGS
OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. PUBLIC DRUNKS SHOULD NOT BE
TAKEN TO JAIL BUT TO DETOXIFICATION CENTERS FOR
EXAMINATION AND DRYING OUT AND TO HOSPITALS FOR
TREATMENT.

0100047253999

THOMAS, MASON P., JR. THE JUDGE'S ROLE IN TREATMENT: THE
IMPACT OF THE JUVENILE COURT HEARING. PAPER PRESENTED TO
THE JUVENILE CORRECTIONS WORKSHOP, JUNE 1967, CHAPEL HILL,
NORTH CAROLINA. 14 P.

THE KENT AND GAULT DECISIONS POSE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS AND
PRESENT A CHALLENGE TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS, ESPECIALLY
TO THE JUVENILE COURT JUDICIARY. THE JUVENILE COURT MUST
BECOME MORE LEGALLY ORIENTED AND MUST PROTECT SPECIFIED
CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING NOTICE, RIGHT
TO COUNSEL, PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION AND
RIGHT TO CONFRONTATION. THE ROLE OF THE JUVENILE COURT
JUDGE IS GREATLY AFFECTED BY RECENT DECISIONS WHICH
EMPHASIZE DUE PROCESS OF LAW AND INDIVIDUALIZED JUSTICE
IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES. OTHER IMPLICATIONS OF THE
KENT AND GAULT DECISIONS AFFECT PRE-HEARING PRACTICES,
DISPOSITION, POST-HEARING PROCESSES, AND PERSONNEL AND
TREATMENT RESOURCES.

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

0100047254999

MARTINSON, ROBERT. SOLIDARITY UNDER CLOSE CONFINEMENT: A
STUDY OF THE FREEDOM RIDERS IN PARCHMAN PENITENTIARY.
PSYCHIATRY, 30(2):132-148, 1967.

A GROUP OF ABOUT 300 FREEDOM RIDERS, WHO HAD BEEN
RECRUITED FROM ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES DURING THE
SUMMER OF 1961, WERE ARRESTED IN JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI FOR
ATTEMPTING TO INTEGRATE BUS AND TRAIN TERMINALS,
CONVICTED OF "BREACH OF THE PEACE," AND SUBSEQUENTLY
IMPRISONED IN THE MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY IN THE
MAXIMUM SECURITY UNIT. NOTES MADE LATER IN 1962, VISITS
TO SIMILAR MAXIMUM SECURITY UNITS IN CALIFORNIA, AND THE
AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCE AS ONE OF THE ARRESTED RIDERS PROVIDE
THE DATA FOR THIS STUDY OF THE GENERATION AND
TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIAL SOLIDARITY AND RELATED GROUP
PROCESSES. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT, DUE TO CLOSE
CONFINEMENT, A SOCIAL BOND OR SOLIDARITY DEVELOPED WHICH
MINIMIZED THE STRAIN OF SOCIAL INTERACTION. THESE
SPECIAL GROUP PROCESSES DISAPPEARED SUDDENLY WHEN THE
INMATES WERE TRANSFERRED FROM MAXIMUM SECURITY TO A MORE
OPEN TYPE OF PRISON UNIT. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE
SOCIAL SOLIDARITY OF THE CLOSELY CONFINED IS UNLIKE ITS
COUNTERPART ON THE OUTSIDE AND IS AN INDIGENOUS SOLUTION
TO LIFE IN SUCH A UNIT.

SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

0100047255999

THELIN, LE TRAITEMENT DES ALCOHOLIQUES DELINQUANTS EN SUISSE. (TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLIC OFFENDERS IN SWITZERLAND.) REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL, 91(1):11-19, 1967.

AT THE LOCAL INSTITUTION FOR ANTI-ALCOHOLIC TREATMENT IN THE CANTON OF VAUD, SWITZERLAND, ABOUT ONE PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS REGISTERED AS ALCOHOLIC. IN THE BEGINNING, THE ONLY THERAPY THAT WAS AVAILABLE FOR ALCOHOLICS WAS "WEANING." NOW, MORE ACTIVE METHODS ARE USED, BUT THE NUMBER OF CURES AMOUNTS TO LESS THAN FIVE PERCENT. ALTHOUGH DETENTION OF ALCOHOLICS IS AUTHORIZED BY LAW, CONFINEMENT IS SELDOMLY IMPOSED. OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOLISM ARE CONSIDERED AS SUI GENERIS AND SENTENCES FREQUENTLY PROVIDE ONLY FOR SHORT PRISON TERMS OR PROBATION.

0100047256999

CANNAT, P., SCHEWIN, LE ROLE DU TRIBUNAL DANS LA DETERMINATION ET L'APPLICATION DES PEINES. (THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN THE DETERMINATION AND APPLICATION OF SENTENCES.) REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL, 91(1):21-49, 1967.

THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTION JUDGE (JUGE DE L'APPLICATION DES PEINES) WAS CREATED AFTER WORLD WAR II AS AN INSTITUTION PECULIAR TO FRANCE COMBINING THE PREVIOUS FUNCTIONS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AFTERCARE COMMISSION (PRESIDENT DU COMITE D'ASSISTANCE AUX LIBERES) AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PRISON CLASSIFICATION COMMISSION (MAGISTRAT PRESIDENT DE LA COMMISSION DE CLASSEMENT DES MAISONS CENTRALES A REGIME PROGRESSIF). THE CORRECTION JUDGE IS ASSIGNED TO EACH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION WHERE SENTENCES LONGER THAN ONE YEAR ARE APPLIED. HE IS AUTHORIZED TO ORDER TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AS WELL AS TO ANOTHER TYPE OF TREATMENT AND TO DECIDE ABOUT PAROLE. WITH THE INCREASING USE OF PARTIAL IMPRISONMENT, THE ROLE OF THE CORRECTION JUDGE IS GAINING IN IMPORTANCE.

0100047257999

HILGOLD, J. LE SURSIS AVEC MISE A L'EPREUVE EN DROIT ALLEMAND. (PROBATION IN GERMAN LAW.) REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL, 91(1):63-74, 1967.

IN WEST GERMANY, THE COURT CAN PROVIDE FOR PROBATION IN CASES WHERE THE SENTENCE IS UNDER NINE MONTHS OR IN CASES OF POLICE DETENTION. PROBATION IS NOT APPLICABLE IF IT IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE PUBLIC INTEREST, OR IF, IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, THE OFFENDER HAS BEEN ON PROBATION OR IF HE HAD BEEN IN PRISON FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. IF THE PROBATION TERM IS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED, THE SENTENCE IS ANNULLED. PROBATION SERVES AS A METHOD OF WARNING, AS A MEANS OF FACILITATING RESOCIALIZATION, AND AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PENAL POLICY.

TRIBUNAL DE GRANDE INSTANCE
STRASBOURG, FRANCE

0100047258999

CRESPO SOLIS, OSCAR. PSICOLOGIA DE LAS VICTIMAS DEL HOMICIDIO PASIONAL. (PSYCHOLOGY OF THE VICTIMS OF PASSION MURDER.) CRIMINALIA, 32(8):512-529, 1966.

VICTIMOLOGY HAS RECENTLY SHED NEW LIGHT ON THE ROLE OF THE VICTIM IN THE CRIMINAL ACT, PARTICULARLY IN CRIMES OF PASSION. B. MENDELSSOHN GROUPS VICTIMS AS COMPLETELY INNOCENT, LESS GUILTY THAN THE OFFENDER, AS GUILTY AS THE OFFENDER, MORE GUILTY THAN THE OFFENDER, AND SOLELY GUILTY. THE LAST CATEGORIES ARE MOST OFTEN FOUND IN CRIMES OF PASSION OR HONOR IN WHICH THE OFFENDER DISCOVERS THE VICTIM BETRAYING HIM, AND AS A RESULT OF UNCONTROLLABLE EMOTION, COMMITS A CRIME. THE OFFENDER IN THESE CASES MAY BE EITHER MALE OR FEMALE, BUT IS TRADITIONALLY AND PREDOMINANTLY THE FORMER. THE VICTIM IS MOST OFTEN PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY RESPONSIBLE FOR A CRIME COMMITTED BY THE OFFENDER WHEN THE TWO HAVE HAD A STRONG EMOTIONAL OR PERSONAL BOND.

0100047259999

VAZ, EDMUND W., ED. MIDDLE-CLASS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. NEW YORK, HARPER, 1967. 289 P. \$3.95

THIS SMALL VOLUME OF ARTICLES AND SELECTIONS FROM BOOKS IS INTENDED AS SUPPLEMENTARY READING TO COURSES IN SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. DIRECTED PRIMARILY AT UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, IT TRIES TO BRING TOGETHER SOME OF THE CURRENT THEORY AND RESEARCH ON THE TOPIC OF MIDDLE-CLASS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. (AUTH.) CONTENTS: THE ADOLESCENT YOUTH CULTURE; SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; PATTERNS OF MIDDLE-CLASS DELINQUENCY; THEORIES OF MIDDLE-CLASS DELINQUENCY.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
WATERLOO, ONTARIO
CANADA

0100047260999

RICHMOND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. NEW CAREERIST CASEBOOK NUMBER TWO: POLICE COMMUNITY AIDES AND PROBATION AIDES. WALNUT CREEK, 1967. 67 P. (PUBLICATION NO. 113) \$1.00

THIS SECOND NEW CAREERISTS CASEBOOK CONTAINS EXAMPLES OF RECORDED MATERIALS PREPARED BY NEW CAREERISTS WORKING WITH THE POLICE AND PROBATION DEPARTMENTS OF RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA. THE VARIOUS WAYS LOW-INCOME INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL MEET PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN DELIVERING SERVICES ARE DESCRIBED. THE MATERIALS PREPARED BY THE POLICE CAREERISTS COVER POLICE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS; THE PROBATION AIDES PREPARED MATERIALS COVERING STREET WORK, A DAYTIME TREATMENT ACTIVITY, AND A DETENTION CENTER. CONTENTS: ABOUT THE AUTHORS; INTRODUCTION; A NEIGHBORHOOD QUARREL; FOUR BRIEF TYPICAL CASES; THE POLICE YOUTH DISCUSSION GROUP; A GROUP IN TROUBLE; GUIDE; THE CASE OF A MONGOLOID CHILD; A GIRL IN JUVENILE HALL; HELPING A LONELY GIRL; HEADING OFF TROUBLE IN SCHOOL; A GIRL IN DETENTION; A SPECIAL GROUP AT JUVENILE HALL.

CONTRA COSTA COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
2717 NORTH MAIN STREET - SUITE 9
WALNUT CREEK, CALIFORNIA 94596

0100047261999

PORTÉ PETIT, CELESTINO. ENSAYO DOGMÁTICO SOBRE EL DELITO DE ESTUPRO. (ESSAY ON THE CRIME OF STATUTORY RAPE.) DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORÁNEO, 19(JAN./FEB.):13-958 1967.

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF TITLE 15 OF THE MEXICAN PENAL CODE PROVIDES AGAINST STATUTORY RAPE OF GIRLS BELOW THE AGE OF CONSENT, WHICH IS 16. NOTABLY, IT IS IN EFFECT ONLY IF THE GIRL IS "CHASTE AND HONEST" (CASTA Y HONESTA) AND APPLIES ONLY TO NATURAL, HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE. CHASTITY IS NOT LEGALLY DEFINED AND WOULD BE VERY HARD TO PROVE IN A COURT OF LAW "AFTER THE FACT" OF STATUTORY RAPE. NOR IS HONESTY DEFINED, NOR THE POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHASTITY AND HONESTY. NONE OF THE FOLLOWING CAN LEGALLY BE CONSIDERED VICTIMS OF STATUTORY RAPE: A WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY PHYSICALLY RAPED, A MARRIED WOMAN, A DIVORCEE, A WIDOW, OR A GIRL UNDER 12. THE CONCEPT OF VICTIMOLOGY DOES NOT ENTER INTO A CONSIDERATION OF STATUTORY RAPE. ALTHOUGH THE VICTIM MAY ENCOURAGE AND DESIRE THE CRIMINAL ACT, THIS DOES NOT EXCULPATE THE OFFENDER OR MITIGATE HIS GUILT IN ANY WAY. PROCEEDINGS BASED UPON A CHARGE OF STATUTORY RAPE WILL BE DROPPED IMMEDIATELY IF THE ACCUSED SHOULD MARRY THE VICTIM.

0100047262999

U. S. PRESIDENT. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE COMMISSION. THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY, BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY, AS PREPARED BY JOSEPH D. LOHMAN AND GORDON E. MISNER, WASHINGTON, 1966. 316 P. (FIELD SURVEYS 4:VOL. 2) \$2.75 PER SET OF 2 VOLUMES

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS A STUDY OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION SUGGESTED BY THE STUDIES OF SAN DIEGO AND PHILADELPHIA. WHILE THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT HAS BEEN GIVEN INCREASING SUPPORT IN THE FORM OF BUDGET AND MANPOWER SINCE ITS CREATION MORE THAN TEN YEARS AGO, IT HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN ADEQUATE DIRECTION AND LEADERSHIP SUPPORT. UNFORTUNATELY, THE UNIT'S EFFORTS ARE PRIMARILY INVOLVED IN "PUBLIC RELATIONS," AND SECTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY WITH WHICH THE UNIT SHOULD BE SERIOUSLY INVOLVED OFTEN DO NOT EVEN KNOW OF ITS EXISTENCE. MANY OF THE PROBLEM AREAS WHICH EXIST IN POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO POLICE STRUCTURE. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN UNABLE TO DEVELOP EFFECTIVE MEANS OF COMMUNICATING WITH YOUTH AND ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS. OVER 75 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION ARE GIVEN IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS VOLUME TO ASSIST THE POLICE IN URBAN AREAS THROUGHOUT THE NATION IN RESOLVING SOME OF THEIR DIFFICULT COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROBLEMS. CONTENTS: PHILADELPHIA: THE CITY-ITS SOCIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL SETTING-THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR RELATIONSHIP; THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT-ITS RESOURCES AND ITS MISSION; POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS; PROBLEM AREAS IN POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS; POLICE AND YOUTH CULTURES-MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT OF CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS; POLICE AND ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS-TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS; PROBLEMS ATTENDANT ON JUSTICE AND DUE PROCESS OF LAW; STRUCTURE FORMS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS; ACCOUNTABILITY-THE PROBLEM OF POLICE CONTROL; THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE ADVISORY BOARD; CONCLUSION; RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

0100047263999

U.S. PRESIDENT. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF

JUSTICE COMMISSION. A NATIONAL SURVEY OF POLICE AND
COMMUNITY RELATIONS, BY MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY.
WASHINGTON, 1967. 386 P. (FIELD SURVEYS 5) \$2.00

THIS PAPER IS THE REPORT OF A BROADLY REPRESENTATIVE
SURVEY IN THE FIELD OF POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS.
MODELS FOR POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS, BASED UPON
EMPIRICAL DATA COLLECTED IN THE STUDY, ARE PRESENTED FOR
EVALUATION UNDER EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS IN THE FUTURE.
PREVAILING POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS ARE NOT
SATISFACTORY TODAY. ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN COMPARATIVE
SUCCESS WHERE POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAMS
HAVE DEVELOPED WITHIN THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, SUCH
PROGRAMS CANNOT ELIMINATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF THE SOCIAL
PROBLEMS IN THE UNITED STATES. AMONG THE MAJOR
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY ARE: (1) THAT THE POLICE
PLACE GREATER EMPHASIS UPON THE CONCEPT OF PUBLIC SERVICE
AS A LEGITIMATE GOAL OF THEIR ORGANIZATION; (2) THAT
POLICE AGENCIES DEVELOP EXTENSIVE, FORMAL, AND
COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAMS; (3) THAT
METHODS OF REGISTERING CITIZEN COMPLAINTS BE EXAMINED AND
PUBLIC CRITICISM BE ACCEPTED; (4) THAT PERSONNEL POLICIES
AND TRAINING BE SENSITIVE TO COMMUNITY RELATIONS; (5)
THAT POLICE FIELD PROCEDURES BE REVIEWED; AND (6) THAT
THE COLLECTION OF CRIME STATISTICS BE RE-EVALUATED IN THE
LIGHT OF POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONSIDERATIONS.
CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; THE STATUS OF THE POLICE AND
COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP; ORGANIZING AND PROGRAMMING POLICE
AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS; POLICE CONDUCT AND THE PUBLIC;
THE PERSONNEL FUNCTION AND POLICE AND COMMUNITY
RELATIONS; POLICE FIELD ACTIVITIES AND COMMUNITY
RELATIONS; AN ANALYSIS OF RACIALLY DELINEATED CRIME
STATISTICS; SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

0100047264999
CIVIL COMMITMENT OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS. YALE LAW JOURNAL,
76(6):1160-1189, 1967.

IF THEY ARE APPLIED AS WRITTEN, NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
ADDICT-COMMITMENT PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST CERTAINLY
UNCONSTITUTIONAL. THEY PERMIT COMMITMENT OF DOCTORS AND
OTHER MENTALLY COMPETENT ADDICTS WHO POSE NO THREAT TO
THE SAFETY OR WELFARE OF OTHERS. SINCE ANY PRIVATE
CITIZEN MAY INITIATE A COMMITMENT PROCEEDING, AND SINCE
THE COURTS HAVE NO DISCRETION TO REFUSE COMMITMENT OF ANY
ONE FOUND TO BE AN ADDICT, THERE IS A REAL DANGER THAT
SUCH PERSONS WILL ACTUALLY BE COMMITTED. MOREOVER, THERE
ARE ALSO SERIOUS QUESTIONS ABOUT THE VALIDITY OF
COMMITMENT OF THE MASS OF LOWER-CLASS ADDICTS AT WHOM THE
STATUTES WERE PRIMARILY DIRECTED. MANY OF THESE PERSONS
ARE BOTH DANGEROUS TO OTHERS AND MUCH IN NEED OF HELP.
BUT THERE ARE OTHER REMEDIES FOR THEIR DANGEROUSNESS, AND
THE CASE FOR HELPING THEM AGAINST THEIR WILL WOULD BE
STRONGER IF EITHER THE CHANCES OF SUCCESS OR THE PROBABLE
CONDITIONS OF THEIR SUBSEQUENT LIFE WERE BETTER THAN THEY
ARE. ON THE OTHER HAND, MANY ADDICTS ARE PLAINLY PROPER
SUBJECTS FOR COMMITMENT. BUT SINCE ADDICTION ALONE NEVER
JUSTIFIES COMMITMENT, EACH ADDICT MUST BE GIVEN A HEARING
TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO COMMIT
HIM AGAINST HIS WILL. THE STATE MUST SHOW EITHER THAT HE
IS CLEARLY INCOMPETENT TO DECIDE FOR HIMSELF WHETHER TO
ACCEPT INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT, OR THAT HE WILL BEYOND A
REASONABLE DOUBT CAUSE SUBSTANTIAL HARM TO OTHERS UNLESS
HE IS CONFINED. THE FACT OF ADDICTION IS GOOD BUT NOT

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF THE FORMER PROPOSITION; IT IS WEAK EVIDENCE OF THE LATTER, AND IT WOULD BE VIRTUALLY NO EVIDENCE AT ALL IF ADDICTS COULD LEGALLY OBTAIN THE DRUGS THEY REQUIRE. (AUTH.)

0100047265999

SYMPOSIUM: POLICE TORT LIABILITY: PART TWO. CLEVELAND-MARSHALL LAW REVIEW, 16(3):442-453, 1967.

CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, POLICE OFFICERS OPERATING A MOTOR VEHICLE UNDER EMERGENCY CONDITIONS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING THE VEHICLE IN THE SAME MANNER AS A "REASONABLE AND PRUDENT CITIZEN" WOULD UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS. THUS A SIREN AND A BADGE ARE NOT LICENSE TO TAKE UNQUE LIBERTIES WITH TRAFFIC LAWS. CURRENT OHIO LAW PROVIDES FOR MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY BUT INDIVIDUAL IMMUNITY FOR INJURY OR DAMAGE DONE TO OTHER PERSONS OR CARS BY A POLICE OFFICER ACTING IN RESPONSE TO AN EMERGENCY CALL. ANY POLICE TORT LIABILITY MUST STRIKE A BALANCE BETWEEN THE NECESSITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE PRESERVATION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES. ALTHOUGH A STRONG MINORITY IS CURRENTLY WORKING FOR ABROGATION OF GOVERNMENTAL IMMUNITY IN THE UNITED STATES, THERE IS LITTLE PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THIS MOVEMENT. CONTENTS: NEGLIGENT OPERATION OF A POLICE VEHICLE, BY HARVEY S. MORRISON; MUNICIPAL IMMUNITY IN POLICE TORTS, BY CAROL F. DAKIN.

0100047266999

RUBIN, JOSEPH L. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN JUVENILE COURT. CLEVELAND-MARSHALL LAW REVIEW, 16(3):477-486, 1967.

IN RE GAULT (384 US 997), THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT SET FORTH IMPORTANT RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF HEARINGS AND TRIAL PROCEDURES IN JUVENILE COURTS. BASICALLY, SUCH RIGHTS AS THESE POSSESSED BY ADULT CITIZENS WERE SECURED FOR ACCUSED JUVENILES: THE ALLEGED MISCONDUCT MUST BE SET FORTH IN WRITING AND TENDERED TO THE ACCUSED SO AS TO PERMIT PREPARATION IN ADVANCE OF THE HEARING; THE PARENTS AND THEIR CHILD MUST BE NOTIFIED OF THEIR RIGHT TO COUNSEL OR COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL; THE CHILD MUST HAVE ADEQUATE WARNING OF THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION AND THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT; THE CHILD MUST BE AFFORDED THE RIGHT TO CONFRONT AND CROSS-EXAMINE THE COMPLAINING PARTY AND OTHER WITNESSES.

0100047267999

FRANKEL, LIONEL H. SEARCH AND SEIZURE AND THE ORGANIZED BAR: A PROPOSAL. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 53(9):806-807, 1967.

RECENT DECISIONS HAVE RAISED THORNY PROBLEMS FOR THE POLICE IN MAKING QUICK DECISIONS WHETHER A SEARCH OR SEIZURE WILL BE HELD REASONABLE. A PLAN UNDER WHICH LAWYERS WOULD OFFER THEIR VOLUNTEER SERVICES TO MAKE AN INITIAL DECISION, INDEPENDENTLY OF THE POLICE, IS PROPOSED. (AUTH. ED.)

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

0100047268999

LEPSTEIN, NORMAN. IN RE GAULT, JUVENILE COURTS AND LAWYERS. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 53(9):811-814, 1967.

THE SUPREME COURT'S PRINCIPAL RULINGS IN THE RECENT GAULT CASE, WHICH EXTENDS DUE PROCESS GUARANTEES TO JUVENILES ARE SUMMARIZED. THE EFFECT OF THESE RULINGS ON JUVENILE HEARING PROCEDURES ARE DISCUSSED, AND SEVERAL OF THE QUESTIONS LEFT UNANSWERED BY THE GAULT DECISION ARE POINTED OUT. (AUTH. ED.)

0100047269999

ALEKSIC, ZIVOJIN, RADOVANOVIC, DOBRIVOJE. BRANDSTIFTUNGEN ALKOHOLISIERTER TATER IN JUGOSLAWIEN. (ARSON BY INTOXICATED OFFENDERS IN YUGOSLAVIA.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(8):418-421, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF ALL PERSONS CONVICTED OF ARSON IN YUGOSLAVIA IN 1964 IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE IMPORTANCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE COMMISSION OF THE OFFENSE. OF A TOTAL OF 760 PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE COMMITTED ARSON, 125 WERE FOUND TO HAVE BEEN INTOXICATED AT THE TIME OF THE OFFENSE. THE INTOXICATED OFFENDERS' OBJECT WAS PRIVATE PROPERTY IN 91 PERCENT OF THE CASES, WHILE NON-INTOXICATED ARSONISTS CHOSE PRIVATE PROPERTY IN ONLY 58 PERCENT OF THE CASES. INTOXICATED OFFENDERS COMMITTED MOST OF THEIR ARSONS ON WEEK-ENDS; OVER HALF WERE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 30 AND 50. AN INQUIRY INTO THE MOTIVATION OF THE ARSONISTS SHOWED THAT ABOUT 60 PERCENT OF THE INTOXICATED OFFENDERS COMMITTED ARSON OUT OF REVENGE, MALICE, AND ANIMOSITY, AS COMPARED WITH ONLY 23 PERCENT OF THE NON-INTOXICATED ARSONISTS. THIRTYTHREE PERCENT OF THE INTOXICATED ARSONISTS WERE RECIDIVISTS AS COMPARED WITH 17 PERCENT OF THE NON-INTOXICATED ARSONISTS.

INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH
BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA

0100047270999

SYMPOSIUM: POLICE TORT LIABILITY: PART ONE. CLEVELAND-MARSHALL LAW REVIEW, 16(3):397-441, 1967.

MUNICIPALITIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEGLIGENT ACTS OF POLICE OFFICERS COMMITTED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT, WHETHER THESE ACTS ARE DUE TO THE LACK OF PROPER TRAINING OR TO THE CARELESSNESS OF THE OFFICER. THE PRINCIPAL OBJECT IN NEGLIGENCE SUITS BY CIVILIANS IS RESTITUTION FOR DAMAGES INFLICTED, AND IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ATTORNEY FOR THE LITIGANT TO COLLECT EVIDENCE, WITNESSES, AND INFORMATION DURING THE PRE-TRIAL PERIOD. POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE LIABILITY FOR MISUSE OF WEAPONS, FALSE ARREST, INVASION OF PRIVACY, AND DEFAMATION. WHILE THE POLICE OFFICER IS PRIVILEGED WITH CERTAIN IMMUNITIES IN ORDER TO ALLOW HIM TO CARRY OUT HIS DUTIES, THESE IMMUNITIES ARE BECOMING MORE LIMITED AS PUBLIC CONCERN WITH POLICE CONDUCT GROWS. THE IMMUNITIES MUST NEVER BE USED AS A SHIELD AGAINST RESPONSIBILITY AND PRUDENCE. CONTENTS: LIABILITY OF POLICE OFFICERS FOR MISUSE OF THEIR WEAPONS, BY HERBERT E. GREENSTONE; POLICE LIABILITY FOR FALSE ARREST OR IMPRISONMENT, BY JOHN M. MANOS; POLICE LIABILITY FOR INVASION OF PRIVACY, BY MILDRED SCHAD; POLICE TORT LIABILITY FOR DEFAMATION, BY JOHN P. MAXFY.

0100047271999

HEWITT, WILLIAM H. ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NEW YORK: A MANUAL FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, AQUEDUCT BOOKS, 1967. 397 P. \$11.50

THIS MANUAL IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS WITH A SOUND UNDERSTANDING OF THE OPERATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. IT SUPPLIES DETAILED INFORMATION ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE UNDER THE FOLLOWING CHAPTER HEADINGS: THE JUDICIARY; THE COURTS OF NEW YORK; OFFICERS OF A COURT; THE COURTS HAVING ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS; UNIFORM COURT ACTS; THE FAMILY COURT; THE NEW YORK CITY CRIMINAL COURT; PROCEEDINGS IN COURTS OF SPECIAL SESSION AND POLICE COURTS; THE INFORMATION AND PROCEEDINGS THROUGH THE COMMITMENT; PROCEEDINGS AFTER COMMITMENT AND THROUGH THE INDICTMENT; PLEAS AND REMOVAL OF ACTION; BAIL; PROCEEDINGS ON THE INDICTMENT BEFORE TRIAL; THE TRIAL; PROCEEDINGS AFTER TRIAL AND BEFORE JUDGMENT; JUDGMENT AND EXECUTION; APPEALS; REPRIEVES, COMMUTATIONS AND PARDONS; APPENDICES.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

0100047272999

BUTLER, JOEL ROBERT, TRICE, JOHN, CALHCUN, KAREN, AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MCNAUGHTEN RULES OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER. CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY, 13(4):218-224, 1967.

IN A TEST DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUPS OF PSYCHOTICS AND NORMAL SUBJECTS IN THEIR STATED KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER, 678 SUBJECTS, RANGING IN AGE FROM SEVEN TO ADULTHOOD, WERE INVESTIGATED. SUBJECTS WERE DIVIDED BY RACE, WHITE AND NEGRO, AS WELL AS BY AGE. KNOWLEDGE OF THE ABSOLUTE AND CONCEPTUAL PROPERTIES OF MURDER WERE INVESTIGATED BY MEANS OF A 12-QUESTION QUESTIONNAIRE ON MURDER AND RELATED CONCEPTS. RESULTS INDICATE THAT A REEVALUATION OF THE DESIGNATION AND PROPERTIES OF LEGAL INSANITY ARE IN ORDER, SINCE NOT ONLY DID THE MENTAL PATIENTS TESTED SHOW AS COMPLETE A KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHT AND WRONG AS DID THE NORMAL TEST SUBJECTS, BUT IN ANSWERING THEIR QUESTIONNAIRES, THE MENTAL PATIENTS AFFIRMED THEIR AWARENESS THAT ABNORMALS DO NOT DIFFER FROM NORMALS IN THEIR PERCEPTION OF RIGHT AND WRONG.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA

0100047273999

ZWEIBELSON, IRVING, LODATO, FRANCIS. COUNSELING PARENTS AND PROBLEM CHILDREN. CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY, 13(4):204-208.

A PRIMARY GOAL OF COUNSELING PARENTS IS TO ENABLE THEM TO GAIN INSIGHT INTO THEIR CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR AND THEIR OWN. THE COUNSELOR MAY FIND THE SAME RESISTANCE-AVOIDANCE EXHIBITED IN PARENTS, ESPECIALLY FATHERS, WHICH HE FINDS IN CHILDREN. SINCE INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING CAN BE USED ONLY IN CASES OF MORE SERIOUS DISTURBANCES, COMMUNITIES SHOULD CONSIDER ESTABLISHING PROGRAMS OF GROUP COUNSELING, WHICH HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE, BOTH WITH CHILDREN AND WITH ADULTS.

0100047274999

SCHMIDHOFER, ERNST. CEREBRAL TRAINING FOR DELINQUENTS. CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY, 13(4):198-203, 1967.

CEREBRAL TRAINING OF INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS USES BASICALLY THE SAME METHODS AS THOSE USED BY SUCH GROUPS AS ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS. FORMER PSYCHOTICS OR NEUROTICS ARE GIVEN A CHANCE TO TELL THEIR PEERS HOW THEY RID THEMSELVES OF SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF THESE MENTAL CONDITIONS. SINCE THE PROCESS DOES NOT DEPEND ON PSYCHIATRIC DIALOGUE TECHNIQUES, IT AVOIDS THE DIFFICULT PROBLEM OF AIRING PAST HISTORIES, AND DOES NOT SUBMIT THE INSTRUCTOR TO LENGTHY MONOLOGUES BY THE TRAINEE. FURTHER, THE PROCESS EMPHASIZES THE FUTURE, THE POSSIBILITIES FOR THE TRAINEE, RATHER THAN HIS PAST. THE PROGRAM'S RESULTS ARE GRATIFYING IN TERMS OF INSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOR (LESS FIGHTING, MORE WILLINGNESS TO WORK), AND IT PUTS THE TRAINEE IN A FRAME OF MIND WHICH IS MORE CONDUCTIVE TO HIS OWN SELF-HELP.

STATE HOSPITAL
JESSUP, MARYLAND

0100047275999

POSTMA, L. V. MILITARY COURTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. REVUE DE DROIT PENAL MILITAIRE ET DE DROIT DE LA GUERRE, 6(1):33-48, 1967.

THIS ARTICLE PRESENTS A HISTORICAL SURVEY OF MILITARY LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA AND DESCRIBES SOUTH AFRICAN MARTIAL LAW AND MILITARY LAW, THE COMPOSITION OF MILITARY COURTS, PROCEDURE AT A SUMMARY TRIAL, PROCEDURE AT A COURT MARTIAL, AND INTERNAL REVIEW AND CONFIRMATION OF SENTENCES.

UNIVERSITEIT VAN DIE ORANJE VRIJSTAAT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

0100047276999

KRUMBIEGEL, INGO. TIERQUALEREI ALS VORSTUFE SADISTISCHER GEWALTVERBRECHEN. (CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AS THE FIRST STEP TO CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.) ARCHIV FUR KRIMINOLOGIE, 140(1/2):22-27, 1967.

CRIMINAL CASE RECORDS SHOW THAT SADISTS FREQUENTLY TEND TO ENGAGE IN CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AS PRELIMINARY STAGE IN A PROCESS LEADING TO SADISTIC CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, ESPECIALLY HOMICIDE. THE NEED FOR MORE ENERGETIC PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IS THEREFORE INDICATED, EVEN WHEN THE OFFENDERS ARE ADOLESCENTS. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS TRIVIAL BUT, RATHER, AS REVEALING CRIMINAL TENDENCIES WHICH MAY RESULT IN OFFENSES OF INCREASING SERIOUSNESS. LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS ARE INADEQUATE IN WEST GERMANY AND ARE IN NEED OF REFORM. IN ADDITION, A CENTRAL REGISTRY OF SUCH INCIDENTS OF CRUELTY AND SIMILAR SADISTIC ACTS COULD HELP IN THE DETECTION OF THE OFFENDERS.

0100047277999

ERVIN, SAM J., JR. MIRANDA V. ARIZONA: A DECISION BASED ON EXCESSIVE AND VISIONARY SOLICITUDE FOR THE ACCUSED. AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 5(3):125-129, 1967.

THE SUPREME COURT IN RECENT YEARS HAS FAVORED THE INDIVIDUAL TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS DEFEATED AND THE BALANCE BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY IS UPSET. IN MIRANDA V. ARIZONA THE COURT HELD THAT THE PROSECUTION MAY NOT USE STATEMENTS DERIVED FROM INTERROGATION OF THE DEFENDANT

UNLESS IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS WERE EFFECTIVE IN SECURING THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES, THIS RULE BARS FROM EVIDENCE ALL ADMISSIONS OBTAINED FROM THE DEFENDANT, WHETHER INVOLUNTARY OR NOT. HOWEVER, THE FIFTH AMENDMENT, ON WHICH THIS DECISION WAS CLAIMED TO BE BASED, DOES NOT SUPPORT SUCH A RULE. IT REQUIRES ONLY THAT THE DEFENDANT ON TRIAL NOT BE COMPELLED TO BE A WITNESS AGAINST HIMSELF. NOT ONLY IS THERE NO LEGAL PRECEDENT FOR APPLICATION OF THE PRIVILEGE TO POLICE INTERROGATION, BUT ITS APPLICATION PRACTICALLY ELIMINATES CONFESSIONS FROM TRIAL COURT CONSIDERATION AND MAKES IMPOSSIBLE THE ORDINARY PRACTICE OF POLICE INTERROGATION PROCEDURES. MIRANDA HAS SERIOUSLY IMPEDED POLICE INVESTIGATION AND THUS HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE RISING CRIME RATE.

0100047278999

BAUDE, PATRICK L. GROUNDS FOR RELIEF UNDER 28 U.S.C. SECTION 2255: A SUGGESTED STANDARD. AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 5(3):112-124, 1967.

SECTION 2255 OF THE STATUTE GOVERNING REVIEWS OF FEDERAL SENTENCES IN THE UNITED STATES PROVIDES THAT A PRISONER IN CUSTODY UNDER SENTENCE OF A COURT WHO CLAIMS THE RIGHT TO BE RELEASED ON VALID GROUNDS MAY MOVE THE COURT TO CORRECT THE SENTENCE. ALTHOUGH THE STATUTE PROVIDES FOUR GROUNDS ON WHICH THIS RIGHT MAY BE CLAIMED, THE TERMS ARE UNCLEAR AND PROVIDE NO USEFUL GUIDELINES. THE SUPREME COURT HAS EQUATED SECTION 2255 WITH HABEAS CORPUS, BUT BETTER RULES ARE AVAILABLE. IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE TEST FOR THE SCOPE OF 2255 INCLUDE TWO PARTS: (1) THAT THE ERROR MUST BE ONE RESPECTING THE DETERMINATION OF ESSENTIAL FACTS (E.G., INCOMPETENCY, LACK OF REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL, PERJURED TESTIMONY, OR COERCED CONFESSION) NOT ONE OF POLICE PROCEDURE; AND (2) THAT RETROACTIVITY MAY INVOLVE BOTH PROCEDURAL AND SUBSTANTIVE RULES. THERE IS NO REASON TO CONTINUE TO EQUATE SECTION 2255 WITH HABEAS CORPUS SINCE THIS IS REQUIRED NEITHER BY THE CONSTITUTION NOR BY THE STATUTE ITSELF, AND THE PUBLIC IS NOT SERVED BY THIS PRACTICE.

0100047279999

U. S. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT OFFICE. NONMETROPOLITAN DELINQUENCY: AN ACTION PROGRAM, BY KENNETH POLK. WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, 27 P.

WHILE CRIME RATES ARE HIGHER IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, STATISTICS INDICATE THAT DELINQUENCY IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN RURAL AND SEMI-URBAN AREAS AS WELL. IN 1965, OVER ONE MILLION OFFENSES WERE REPORTED BY THE POLICE OF RURAL AREAS AND SMALL CITIES. ALTHOUGH MANY OF THESE COMMUNITIES ARE SATELLITES OF LARGER METROPOLITAN AREAS, THEY EXHIBIT PATTERNS OF DEVIANCE AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION DIFFERENT ENOUGH FROM METROPOLITAN AREAS TO REQUIRE PREVENTIVE ACTION WITH A DIFFERENT FOCUS AND STRATEGY FROM THAT NEEDED BY LARGER COMMUNITIES. EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY ACTION IS NEEDED TO REVERSE THE PROCESSES WHICH PROGRESSIVELY ALIENATE AND EXCLUDE THE DEVIAN'T YOUTH. TRAINING THE DEVIAN'T FOR EMPLOYMENT IN HUMAN SERVICE OCCUPATIONS IS ONE POSSIBLE WAY TO INTEGRATE HIM INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITY. THREE NECESSARY STEPS IN THE INITIATION OF AN ACTION PROGRAM ARE: (1) FORMATION OF A COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP; (2) DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN; AND (3) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN. A NEW CAREERS PROGRAM

INVOLVES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING GROUPS AMONG THE YOUTH; DEVELOPMENT OF MULTI-LEVEL ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS; TRAINING OF PROFESSIONALS TO UTILIZE THIS GROUP OF NEW PERSONNEL; AND RAPID CHANGE IN POLICY OF GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20402

0100047344999

ISRAEL. SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTRY. FINAL REPORT OF RESEARCH PROJECT ON THE ROLE AND THE INFLUENCE OF INDIGENOUS LEADERS ON DELINQUENT YOUTH IN INSTITUTIONS. JERUSALEM, 1967. 120 P.

TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PRINCIPLES OF GROUP DYNAMICS ARE USEFUL IN WORKING WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN INSTITUTIONS AND EXAMINE THE ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE APPLICATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES, A STUDY WAS MADE OF ONE COTTAGE GROUP OF YOUTHS IN EACH OF SIX INSTITUTIONS IN ISRAEL. THIS STUDY FOCUSED ON INTERPERSONAL INTRAGROUP RELATIONS, NATURAL GROUP LEADERS, POSITION AND PRIVILEGE STATUS HIERARCHIES, CHARACTERIZATION OF HIGHER STATUS MEMBERS, GROUP VALUES, AND THE INTEGRATION OF THE GROUP WITHIN THE INSTITUTION. THE STAFF'S UTILIZATION OF NATURAL LEADERS AND EXISTING GROUP STRUCTURE WAS FOUND TO PERPETUATE THE PROBLEMS OF THE NON-ELITE IN THE GROUP. THE POSITION OF ELITE MEMBERS WAS STRENGTHENED BY STAFF SUPPORT, THUS INCREASING THEIR AUTHORITARIAN TREATMENT OF NON-ELITE MEMBERS AND AGGRAVATING THE FRUSTRATION AND SELF-DEVALUATION OF THE NON-ELITE. THE RESULTING LACK OF IDENTIFICATION OF THE BOYS WITH STAFF PRECLUDES THEIR IDENTIFICATION WITH THE VALUES OF SOCIETY THEY REPRESENT. NORMS PRESENTED IN THE INSTITUTION ARE OBEYED BUT NOT INTERNALIZED, AND THE BOYS ARE RETURNED TO THE COMMUNITY UNCHANGED. TO BRING ABOUT REHABILITATION, THE EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLE OF UTILIZING THE NATURAL INTERNAL FORCES OF THE GROUP MUST BE MODIFIED. THE EMERGENCE OF A DIFFERENTIATED LEADERSHIP BASED ON ACHIEVEMENTS IN VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL SPHERES MUST BE PROMOTED.

0100047345999

U. S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS. MMPI VALIDITY STUDIES, BY MARK A. PHILLIPS. FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, 1967, 21 P. (PROJECT 4-67)

TO VALIDATE MMPI PROFILES OF MILITARY OFFENDERS, FIVE STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED EXAMINING: MMPI CANNOT SAY SCORES; F-SCALE ELEVATION AMONG 500 PRISONERS; THE VALIDITY OF MMPI PROFILES WITH HIGH F-SCORES; PRISONERS' RESPONSE TO MMPI CRITICAL ITEMS; AND EXTREMELY HIGH F-SCORES AND IMPAIRMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING. IN TABULATING CANNOT SAY SCORES OF 500 MILITARY PRISONERS, A VERY LOW INCIDENCE OF OMISSIONS WAS OBSERVED, WITH 434 OF THE SUBJECTS OMITTING LESS THAN 10 ITEMS. ITEMS MOST FREQUENTLY OMITTED WERE GROUPED INTO RELIGIOUS, FATHER, SELF-EVALUATION, AND "NOT APPLICABLE" CONTENT AREAS. THE GENERAL INFREQUENCY OF OMISSIONS WAS INTERPRETED IN THE CONTEXT OF SITUATIONAL DEMANDS AND BEHAVIORAL STYLE OF THE PRISONERS. THE F-SCALE WAS STUDIED WITH REGARD TO AGE, GT SCORES, AND PSYCHIATRIC RATINGS OF IMPAIRMENT. THE F-SCALE WAS FOUND TO BE NEGATIVELY CORRELATED WITH AGE AND GF SCORES AND POSITIVELY CORRELATED WITH PSYCHIATRIC IMPAIRMENT. IT WAS GENERALLY CONCLUDED THAT PROFILES WITH A RAW F-SCORE GREATER THAN 16 SHOULD NOT A PRIORI BE ELIMINATED AS INVALID. A STUDY DESIGNED TO DETERMINE WHETHER 50 PROFILES WITH F-SCORES GREATER THAN

16 WERE VALID FOUND 21 TO BE VALID, NINE INVALID, AND 20 UNDECIDED. AN EXAMINATION OF EXTREMELY HIGH F-SCORES LED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE MORE EXTREME AN INDIVIDUAL'S F-SCORE IS, THE MORE LIKELY IT IS THAT HE IS NOT CURRENTLY FUNCTIONING IN THE NORMAL RANGE. THE ACCURACY OF THIS PREDICTION RANGES FROM 93 TO 96 PERCENT.

0100047346999

KETCHAM, ORMAN W., PAULSEN, MONRAD G. CASES AND MATERIALS RELATING TO JUVENILE COURTS. BROOKLYN, FOUNDATION PRESS. 1967. 558 P. \$8.00

THIS COMPILATION OF U. S. JUVENILE COURT CASES DECIDED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1967 IS INTENDED FOR USE IN A COURSE OR SEMINAR FOR UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE LAW STUDENTS. THE MATERIALS CAN ALSO SERVE AS A TRAINING MANUAL FOR NEW JUVENILE COURT JUDGES, FOR LAWYERS WHO WILL BE CALLED UPON TO SERVE IN JUVENILE COURT, AND AS A REFERENCE WORK FOR THE EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER. STATUTORY MATERIAL IS EMPLOYED FREELY, INCLUDING MOST OF THE TEXT OF THE ILLINOIS JUVENILE COURT ACT OF 1965 AND A MAJORITY OF THE SECTIONS OF THE STANDARD JUVENILE COURT ACT. CONTENTS: THE POWER OF THE JUVENILE COURT; THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS CONTEXT; THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE LAWYER; POLICE INVESTIGATION; PRELIMINARY SCREENING AND DETENTION; NOTICE AND HEARING; APPRAISALS AND RESPONSES; A MODEL AND A STATUE; ADDENDUM.

JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100047347999

PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT, PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN. HARRISBURG, 1966. 48 P.

THIS DIRECTORY OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA LISTS NON-SECTARIAN, SECTARIAN, AND STATE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND PRESENTS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON EACH INSTITUTION: LOCATION, CAPACITY, OWNERSHIP, TYPES OF ADMISSIONS, EDUCATION AND RECREATION PROGRAMS, RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES, PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, AND WORK ASSIGNMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

0100047348999

CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. THE PRACTITIONER IN CORRECTIONS. ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA, 1967. 25 P. \$1.25

THIS PUBLICATION DEFINES AND DESCRIBES THE PRACTITIONER IN CORRECTIONS. IT INCLUDES A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIELD AND ITS OPERATIONS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; A PROFILE OF THE PRACTITIONER; STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE; AND A SUGGESTED CURRICULUM FOR ACADEMICIANS AND STUDENTS INTERESTED IN THE FIELD.

0100047349999

LOBLE, LESTER H., WYLIE, MAX. DELINQUENCY CAN BE STOPPED. NEW YORK, MCGRAW-HILL, 1967. 148 P. \$4.95

JUDGE LOBLE, AUTHOR OF MONTANA'S "LAW ON PUBLICITY OF JUVENILE TRIALS," ARGUES THAT MANY OF THE REFORMS IN

CHILD REARING HAVE FAILED AND THAT PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS ARE NOT ENOUGH. THE SO-CALLED PROGRESSIVE THINKERS, MOLLYCODDLERS, AND DREAMERS GOT US INTO A MESS, BUT THEY CANNOT GET US OUT. HE RECOMMENDS A RETURN TO TIME PROVEN METHODS OF DISCIPLINE BASED ON COMMON SENSE AND INTERCEPTING THE DELINQUENT WHEN HE FIRST ENTERS THE COURT. AT THIS TIME, HE GIVES AN ACCOUNTING OF HIS ACTION TO THE PUBLIC IN OPEN COURT. THE RECOMMENDATION IS BASED UPON THE PROPOSITION THAT THE TWIN ENEMIES OF CRIME ARE FEAR OF PUNISHMENT AND FEAR OF PUBLICITY AND THAT AN OPEN HEARING WITH PARENTS PRESENT AND NEWSPAPER COVERAGE GETS RESULTS. IN THE EXPERIENCE OF THE HELENA, MONTANA, JUVENILE COURT THE QUICKEST WAY TO REDUCE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND BREAK UP GANGS IS A PUBLIC HEARING, THE PUBLICATION OF NAMES, AND PLACING THE BLAME ON THE HOODLUM AND HIS PARENTS; THE METHOD HAS REDUCED DELINQUENCY IN HELENA BY 49 PERCENT IN THREE YEARS.

JUVENILE COURT
HELENA, MONTANA

0100047350999

BERNSTEIN, SAUL. ALTERNATIVES TO VIOLENCE: ALIENATED YOUTHS AND RIOTS, RACE AND POVERTY. NEW YORK, ASSOCIATION, 1967, 192 P. \$4.95.

THIS STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY BEHAVIOR COVERS THE RIOTS IN MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES FROM 1963-1966 AND INCLUDES TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RIOTS, RIOT BEHAVIOR AND TARGETS, PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH, ADULT INFLUENCE, AGENCY ROLES, AND RACE AND NATIONALITY. AN ANALYSIS IS MADE OF YOUTH'S REACTION TO AND PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION AND ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS. POSSIBLE STRATEGIES FOR CHANGE ARE EXAMINED ALONG WITH PRACTICAL WAYS OUT OF THE POVERTY WHICH IS THE ROOT OF URBAN DISCONTENT. POSSIBILITIES SUCH AS PUBLIC WELFARE, EDUCATION, THE UNIONS, THE ARMED SERVICES, SLUM CLEARANCE, AND BIRTH CONTROL ARE DISCUSSED. CONTENTS: A SEEMING PARADOX; THE RIOTS OF THE MID-60'S; PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES; ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS; FEELINGS ABOUT RACE AND NATIONALITY; CIVIL RIGHTS AND RIOTS; STRATEGIES FOR CHANGE; WAYS OUT OF POVERTY. EPILOGUE; APPENDIX; BIBLIOGRAPHY.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

0100047351999

CUNHA, FERNANDO WHITAKER DA. A CASA DE PROSTITUICAO E A LEI PENAL. REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE CRIMINOLOGIA E DIREITO PENAL, 4(15):63-67, 1966.

THE CONTROVERSIAL ARTICLE 229 OF THE BRAZILIAN PENAL CODE PROHIBITS THE MAINTENANCE OF HOUSES OR MEETING PLACES FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROSTITUTION. IT ALSO APPLIES TO ESTABLISHMENTS SUCH AS HOTELS OR COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. IN THIS INSTANCE, HOWEVER, IT IS THE HABITUAL PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT WHICH SERVES AS THE CRITERIA OF ILLEGALITY. THE DEFINITION OF "HABITUAL" IN PRACTICAL SITUATIONS IS SOMEWHAT PROBLEMATIC.

0100047352999

REYS, ALFONSO. RUMO D UNIFICACAO DA LEGISLACAO PENAL LATINO-AMERICANA. (VERIFICATION OF LATIN-AMERICAN PENAL LAW.) REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE CRIMINOLOGIA E DIREITO PENAL, 4(15):69-86, 1966.

A UNIFIED PENAL LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD TRANSCEND NATIONAL BOUNDARIES HAS BEEN A MUCH DELIBERATED IDEA. THE FIRST STEP TOWARD ACHIEVING THIS IDEAL FOR THE CONTINENT OF LATIN AMERICA WAS TAKEN AT THE 1963 CONVENTION OF LATIN AMERICAN PENALISTS AND OFFICIALS HELD IN SANTIAGO, CHILE. THERE, AND IN A SUBSEQUENT CONGRESS HELD IN MEXICO DURING OCTOBER 1965, SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN DEVELOPING A MODEL PENAL LAW. WHAT WAS PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED UTOPIAN VISION IS FAST BECOMING A CONCRETE REALITY.

0100047353999

POINTER, WESLEY DONALD. EDUCATION AND TRAINING VERSUS MAINTENANCE AND OTHER PRISON WORK PROGRAMS. PAPER PRESENTED TO DRAPER CONFERENCE ON MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MAY 24, 1967. 17 P.

THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING AND PRISON MAINTENANCE, PRODUCTION, AND OTHER WORK PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN OBSCURED BY DIVERGENT TRENDS AND CONFLICTING GOALS. PRISON LABOR AND TRAINING HAS BEEN VIEWED AS PUNISHMENT, AS DISTINCT FROM LABOR IN GENERAL, AS A MEANS TO REDUCE IDLENESS, OR AS A MEANS TO HELP BALANCE THE INSTITUTIONAL BUDGET, AND REHABILITATIVE GOALS HAVE BEEN SUBORDINATED TO ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS AND SECURITY CONCERNS OF THE PRISON. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING IN PRISON PROGRAMS WOULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED IF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN INSTITUTIONS WERE ORGANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE LABOR; IF THE TRAINING NEEDS OF INMATES AND THE TRAINING VALUE AND MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS OF MAINTENANCE WORK WERE ANALYZED; IF MAINTENANCE WORK WERE THEN REDUCED TO THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS; AND IF TRAINING RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY WERE UTILIZED. IN RECOGNITION OF THESE ISSUES, PROJECT CHALLENGE, AN EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, WAS ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE TRAINING, COUNSELING, AND COMMUNITY FOLLOW-UP SERVICES FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AT THE LORTON YOUTH CENTER IN LORTON, VIRGINIA. THE TARGET POPULATION INCLUDES 170 INMATES FROM THE WASHINGTON, D. C. AREA, AGE 18-26, WHOSE LACK OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING WOULD MAKE THEM UNABLE TO BENEFIT FROM ROUTINE INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS. EMPHASIS IS PLACED NOT ON PRODUCTIVITY BUT ON APPRENTICESHIP LEARNING OF A USEFUL TRADE. LOCAL INDUSTRY HAS PROVIDED OUTLINES, TEACHING PLANS AND CONSULTATION. EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO DE-EMPHASIZE INSTITUTIONAL NEEDS, AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT IS GEARED TOWARD GAINING KNOWLEDGE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND SKILLS.

0100047354999

NEW YORK (STATE). SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT. PROCEEDINGS. FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF NEW YORK STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS, NEW PALTZ, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19-21, 1965, NEW YORK, 1965, 98 P.

TO CLARIFY PROBLEMS OF AND DIRECTIONS TOWARD SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN NEW YORK STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS, A CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN NEW PALTZ, NEW YORK IN SEPTEMBER, 1965. A MORE SPECIFIC EMPHASIS ON THE NATURE OF NEW

YORK TRAINING SCHOOLS WAS INTENDED; THE THEME WAS THE TREATMENT OF TROUBLED CHILDREN: A REMEDIAL EXPERIENCE. THE TASK OF TREATMENT IS VIEWED AS HELPING THE CHILD TO OVERCOME THOSE SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND PHYSICAL PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE DENIED HIM ACCESS TO SUCCESS IN THE COMMUNITY BY FINDING AND BUILDING UPON THOSE STRENGTHS WHICH HE ALREADY POSSESSES. WORKSHOP TOPICS INCLUDED: FUNCTIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING; THE ROLE OF CHILD CARE STAFF AS SUBSTITUTE PARENTS; WHEN A CHILD SHOULD BE PLACED IN FOSTER CARE; EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING FOR YOUTHS IN INSTITUTIONS; EFFECTS OF TEAM COMPOSITION ON PROGRAM AND CHILD; UNDERSTANDING THE FAMILY OF THE DELINQUENT CHILD; SOCIAL CONFLICT AS A REHABILITATIVE DEVICE; SPIRITUAL ASPECTS OF TREATMENT IN THE INSTITUTION PROGRAM; WHAT THE INSTITUTION AND FIELD STAFF SHOULD EXPECT OF EACH OTHER; AND ENRICHING THE INSTITUTION PROGRAM THROUGH THE USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES.

0100047355999

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI. SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. FAIR TRIAL AND FREE PRESS. COLUMBIA, 1967. 52 P. (FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CENTER)

IN MAY 1967, A SYMPOSIUM WAS HELD IN KANSAS CITY, KANSAS TO BRING TOGETHER PERSONS WITH DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW ON THE SUBJECT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE GOALS OF FAIR TRIAL AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. IT WAS OBSERVED AT THE OUTSET THAT JURIES ARE INFLUENCED BY PREJUDICIAL PUBLICITY; THAT THE JUDICIAL REMEDIES FOR PREJUDICIAL NEWS COVERAGE ARE NOT EFFECTIVE; THAT FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS NOT AN ABSOLUTE FREEDOM ABOVE ALL OTHERS; AND THAT A TEMPORARY POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLICATION WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH EXPOSURE OF WRONG IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS OR THE RIGHTS OF THE PRESS. OPINIONS PRESENTED INCLUDE: THAT GREATER RESPECT FOR THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE SHOULD BE OBSERVED BY ALL; THAT THE BELIEF THAT NEWS REPORTING CONVICTS INNOCENT PERSONS IS A FALLACY; THAT POLICE REQUIRE GUIDELINES REGARDING RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO THE PRESS; THAT COMPULSORY CONTROLS ON THE PRESS ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL; AND THAT CERTAIN INFORMATION SERVES NO PURPOSE IN KEEPING SOCIETY INFORMED AND SHOULD NOT BE RELEASED. THE WORK AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON FAIR TRIAL AND FREE PRESS AND OF THE REARDON COMMITTEE WERE ANALYZED AND SUPREME COURT DECISIONS PERTAINING TO PRE-TRIAL PUBLICITY WERE DISCUSSED.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CENTER
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

0100047356999

KOLARIKOVA, OLGA. K PSYCHOLOGII SOCIALNI ADAPTACE U DETSKYCH A JUVENILNICH DELINKVENTU. (PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.) PSYCHOLOGIA A PATOPSYCHOLOGIA DIETATA, 1(4):77-82, 1967.

THE SYMPTOMS OF SOCIAL MALADAPTATION ARE EVIDENT IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISTURBED HUMAN BEHAVIOR, ESPECIALLY IN THE CASE OF DELINQUENCY IN WHICH THE SOCIAL SURROUNDING IS A MAJOR FACTOR. IT IS NECESSARY, HOWEVER, TO DISTINGUISH ADAPTATION IN A MACROSOCIAL AND A MICROSOCIAL SENSE SINCE, ESPECIALLY IN DELINQUENCY, IT IS POSSIBLE TO FIND CONCURRENT MACROSOCIAL MALADAPTATION AND MICROSOCIAL ADAPTATION. IT IS ALSO NECESSARY TO DIFFERENTIATE THE TERMS "SOCIAL ADAPTATION" AND "ADAPTED PERSONALITY" AND TO CONSIDER THE CONCEPTS OF ADAPTED AND

NONADAPTED DELINQUENT PERSONALITY AND ITS RELATION TO THE CONCEPTS OF SOCIAL AND SOLITARY DELINQUENT. SOCIAL READAPTATION IS INFLUENCED BY CERTAIN PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS AND PERSONALITY FACTORS.

PEDAGOGICKY USTAV JAK CSAV
BRNO, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100047357999

STATE PROCEDURES FOR DISQUALIFICATION OF JUDGES FOR BIAS AND PREJUDICE. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, 42(3):484-512, 1967.

THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF DISQUALIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR JUDGES EMPLOYED BY THE DIFFERENT STATES: (1) THE SO-CALLED STATES' METHOD WHICH CALLS FOR THE PRESENTATION OF A PETITION THAT THE JUDGE DISQUALIFY HIMSELF ON GROUNDS OF PERSONAL BIAS OR PREJUDICE; (2) THE FEDERAL PROCEDURE WHICH REQUIRES THE PRESENTATION OF AN AFFIDAVIT ALLEGING THE SPECIFIC FACTS OF THE JUDGE'S BIAS; AND (3) THE AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION SYSTEM WHICH REQUIRES THAT THE JUDGE DISQUALIFY HIMSELF IMMEDIATELY UPON THE PRESENTATION OF A PETITION BY EITHER PARTY IN THE PROCEEDINGS. THE BEST SYSTEMS ARE THE LAST TWO. THE STATE SYSTEM IS THE ONE WHICH LEAST INSURES JUDICIAL IMPARTIALITY. THE FEDERAL SYSTEM MIGHT BE IMPROVED BY THE ADDITION OF AN INDEPENDENT JUSTICE TO DETERMINE PARTIALITY; AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION ALSO COULD BE ADDED, BUT WITH CERTAIN LIMITS TO THE NUMBER OF SUCH PROCEEDINGS. ULTIMATELY, THE FEDERAL SYSTEM IS WEIGHED IN FAVOR OF PROTECTING THE JUDICIAL PROCESS, WHILE THE EMPHASIS OF THE AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION SYSTEM IS ON INSURING AN IMPARTIAL TRIAL.

0100047358999

JOINDER OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, 42(3):513-5368 1967.

ALL STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS PERMIT DEFENDANTS TO BE JOINED FOR TRIAL. ECONOMY AND EXPEDIENCY HAVE JUSTIFIED THE PRACTICE OF JOINDER. THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO PREVENT PREJUDICIAL JOINDER IS BY A MOTION FOR SEVERANCE MADE IN ADVANCE OF THE TRIAL. ALTHOUGH FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE DECREE THAT SUCH PROCEDURES SHOULD EMBODY SIMPLICITY, FAIRNESS AND MINIMAL COST, MOST COURTS DO NOT PRACTICE EITHER SIMPLICITY OR FAIRNESS, AND EXPENSE AND DELAY ARE NOT ELIMINATED IF THE DENIAL OF SEVERANCE OR OTHER RELIEF CREATES AN ISSUE WHICH REQUIRES APPELLATE CONSIDERATION. THE PRETRIAL DEVICES MADE POSSIBLE BY RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE FEDERAL RULES SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN EVERY JOINT TRIAL. USE OF PRETRIAL PROCEDURES SUCH AS SEVERANCE, DELETIONS OF CODEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY, AND SEPARATE COURT APPOINTED LAWYERS FOR EACH DEFENDANT WILL ELIMINATE MANY OF THE PRE-TRIAL PROBLEMS, HELP PREVENT PREJUDICE, AND PROMOTE ECONOMY AND CONVENIENCE IN JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

0100047359999

TOCH, HANS. STUDY OF MAN: THE CONVICT AS RESEARCHER. TRANSACTION, 4(9):72-75, 1967.

IN STUDYING VIOLENCE WITHIN INSTITUTIONS, INMATES TRAINED IN THE NEW CAREERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WERE USED AS RESEARCHERS. THE INMATE'S WORK INCLUDED RESEARCH DESIGN, CODE CONSTRUCTION, INTERVIEWING, AND CODING.

ADDITIONALLY, THE LINE BETWEEN THE OBSERVER AND THE SUBJECT WAS BLURRED BY ALLOWING THE INTERVIEWEE TO HELP IN CONCEPTUALIZING THE DATA OBTAINED FROM HIM. IT WAS FOUND THAT BETTER RESULTS WERE OBTAINED THROUGH THE USE OF INMATES AS RESEARCHERS; THEY WERE BETTER ABLE TO ESTABLISH TRUST, TO OBTAIN DATA IN THE SUBJECT'S OWN LANGUAGE, AND TO MAKE APPROPRIATE INTERPRETATIONS OF DATA. LIKE PROFESSIONAL RESEARCHERS, NON-PROFESSIONALS MUST BE SELECTED CAREFULLY AND MUST BE PROVIDED WITH TRAINING THAT IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO RESEARCH AND THAT CAN PROVIDE HIM WITH INCENTIVES, SUPPORT, AND A MEANINGFUL SELF-CONCEPT.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

0100047360999

SCHAFER, STEPHEN. THE VICTIM AND HIS CRIMINAL: "VICTIMOLOGY". SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, 30 P.

"VICTIMOLOGY" IS A NEW APPELLATION BUT THE ESSENCE OF THE VICTIM-INDUCED CRIME HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR CENTURIES. THE HISTORY OF CRIMINAL-VICTIM RELATIONSHIPS, HOWEVER, HAS ALWAYS SUFFERED FROM LACK OF ORGANIZATION AND CLARITY. RESPONSIBILITY FOR ONE'S CONDUCT IS A CHANGING CONCEPT, ITS INTERPRETATION REFLECTING THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF A GIVEN ERA, AND THE CURRENT INTEREST IN VICTIMOLOGY MAY INDICATE THE DECLINE OF THE OBJECTIVE AND ISOLATED RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFENDER. THE HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL LEGAL ORDER IS SIMILAR TO THE HISTORY OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY OR RESPONSIBILITY AND CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF ATTITUDES TOWARD THE VICTIM, ALL OF WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN STAGES OF INDIVIDUALISTIC, UNIVERSALISTIC, AND SUPRA-UNIVERSALISTIC ORIENTATIONS. BOTH VON HENTIG AND MENDELSONH ATTEMPTED TO SET UP VICTIM TYPOLOGIES, BUT BOTH BASED THEIR CLASSIFICATIONS ON SPECULATION. MENDELSONH DISTINGUISHED ACCORDING TO THE DIVISION OF GUILT BETWEEN VICTIM AND OFFENDER WHILE VON HENTIG DISTINGUISHED BORN VICTIMS FROM SOCIETY-MADE VICTIMS ACCORDING TO PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND BIOLOGICAL FACTORS. EMPIRICAL STUDIES OF VICTIM-RISKS HAVE INDICATED THAT HOMICIDE VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS ARE MUTUALLY INTERACTING PARTICIPANTS AND THAT ALCOHOL AND THE PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORD OF THE OFFENDER ARE RELATED TO HOMICIDE. THERE ARE NO SIMPLE ANSWERS TO THE PROBLEMS OF VICTIM-RISKS, DISTRIBUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY IN THE CRIMINAL-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP, OR NEW TECHNIQUES OF SOCIAL DEFENSE, AND MUCH RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF VICTIMOLOGY IS NEEDED.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY-ANTHROPOLOGY
NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

0100047361999

O'ROURKE, J. KINNEY. THE NEED FOR A PROJECTED CONTENTS OF A SUGGESTED PROPERTY SECURITY CODE. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, 38 P.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES CLEARLY INDICATES THE NEED FOR PREVENTIVE ACTION. ALTHOUGH ACCURATE NATIONAL STATISTICS ARE NOT AVAILABLE

SUPPORTING THE CONCLUSION, IT APPEARS THAT ENACTMENT AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROPERTY SECURITY LEGISLATION WOULD MAKE THE COMMISSION OF THESE CRIMES MORE DIFFICULT FOR BOTH THE OPPORTUNIST AND THE PROFESSIONAL BURGLAR. COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFECTIVELY ENFORCED PROPERTY SECURITY LEGISLATION IS LACKING IN THIS COUNTRY; ONLY THE CITY OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA HAS ADOPTED A BURGLARY PREVENTION ORDINANCE AND EVEN THERE THE LAW HAS ONLY LIMITED APPLICATION AND ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS ARE NOT COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL. A COMPREHENSIVE CODE AS TOTAL IN APPLICATION AS SIMILAR FIRE PREVENTION AND BUILDING CODES FOR USE BY ALL MUNICIPALITIES IS ESSENTIAL. THIS CODE MUST BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT BY OFFICIALS WHO DO NOT HAVE CRIME RELATED DUTIES. THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE SHOULD RECOMMEND THAT SUCH A CODE BE PREPARED BY AN APPROPRIATE AGENCY.

0100047362999

BROWN, BERTRAM S., COURTLESS, THOMAS F. THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, 90 P.

SINCE A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER INDICATED THAT NO COMPREHENSIVE DATA ARE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE REGARDING THE NUMBERS, PROBLEMS, AND TREATMENT OF THE INCARCERATED RETARDED OFFENDER IN THE UNITED STATES, A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY WAS MADE OF ALL PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE COUNTRY. IT WAS FOUND THAT OF THE 200,000 OFFENDERS REPRESENTED IN THE SURVEY, ABOUT 20,000 HAD I.Q.'S LOW ENOUGH TO BE CONSIDERED RETARDED. OF ALL RESPONDING INSTITUTIONS, 56 PERCENT REPORTED THAT NO SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS WERE AVAILABLE TO THE RETARDED. MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS MOST OFTEN REPORTED WERE THAT RETARDATEES REQUIRED A DISPROPORTIONATE AMOUNT OF STAFF TIME AND THAT THEY WERE EXPLOITED BY OTHER INMATES. THE MOST FREQUENT RECOMMENDATION OF INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS WAS THAT SEPARATE SPECIALIZED FACILITIES BE PROVIDED FOR THIS TYPE OF OFFENDER. SOME OF THE CRITICAL ISSUES IN HANDLING OF RETARDED OFFENDERS ARE: THE LACK OF AWARENESS OF THE COMPLEX LEGAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE RETARDED OFFENDER; LACK OF EMPIRICAL DATA CLARIFYING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLIGENCE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR; THE REJECTION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RETARDED OFFENDER BY BOTH MENTAL HEALTH AND CORRECTIONAL PROFESSIONALS; INADEQUACY OF SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL DEFINITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THIS GROUP; A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF SERVICES TO THIS OFFENDER; LACK OF COORDINATION BETWEEN AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH RETARDATEES; LACK OF CLARITY OF LEGAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING ARREST, INTERROGATION, COUNSEL, COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL, AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CAREFUL OPERATIONS RESEARCH BE UNDERTAKEN TO EVALUATE EXISTING STATUTES, PROCEDURES, AND INSTITUTION AND POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
BETHESDA, MARYLAND

0100047363999

ESSELSTYN, T. C. THE VIOLENT OFFENDER AND CORRECTIONS. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, VARIOUS PAGINGS.

A SURVEY WAS MADE OF PROGRAMS FOR THE VIOLENT OFFENDER IN A SAMPLE OF MAJOR CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES IN ORDER TO LOCATE AND EXAMINE CURRENT PROGRAMS FOR THIS GROUP. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE VIOLENT OFFENDER IS NOT A RECOGNIZED TYPE IN CORRECTIONS, PERHAPS BECAUSE VIOLENCE HAS NOT BEEN ISOLATED OR DEFINED AS A WORKABLE VARIABLE OR TRAIT, AND FEW PROGRAMS EXIST SPECIFICALLY FOR SUCH A GROUP. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT VIOLENCE IS PROBABLY NOT AS EXTENSIVE AS REPORTED; THAT THE TREND OF VIOLENCE MAY BE DECREASING; THAT RECIDIVISM IN VIOLENCE IS RELATIVELY LOW; THAT, DESPITE THESE TRENDS, PERSONS CONVICTED OF VIOLENT OFFENSES SPEND LONGER TERMS IN PRISON AND ON PAROLE; AND THAT IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER POTENTIAL VIOLENCE CAN BE PREDICTED. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT CRIMES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE ARE COMMITTED PREDOMINANTLY BY YOUTHS AND YOUNG ADULTS FROM URBAN SLUMS, FEMALE-BASED HOUSEHOLDS, OR MIDDLE-CLASS HOMES IN WHICH ADULTS ARE REMOTE AND YOUTHS ARE ALIENATED FROM SOCIAL PURPOSE AND GOALS. RATHER THAN AN INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY TRAIT, VIOLENCE APPEARS TO INVOLVE A SYSTEM OF NORMS SHARED THROUGHOUT POPULATION GROUPS. VIOLENCE SHOULD BE STUDIED AS A SPECIFIC ASPECT OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR.

SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

0100047364999

DESSI, ANTIOCO. L'AUTONOMIA DEL TRIBUNALE PER I MINORENNI. (THE AUTONOMY OF THE JUVENILE COURTS.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14(1):32-34, 1967.

AUTONOMY IS NECESSARY TO THE EFFICACY AND COMPETENCE OF THE JUVENILE COURT. MOREOVER, IF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE COURT ARE TO BE ACHIEVED BY THE MAGISTRATE, HE MUST BE PROPERLY PREPARED FOR HIS ROLE. IN ADDITION TO THE JURIDICAL SCIENCES, MAGISTRATES NEED A SOUND WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, AND SOCIOLOGY. THIS BROAD BACKGROUND WILL FACILITATE THE FORMULATION OF DECISIONS WHICH ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE CULTURAL AND FAMILIAL MILIEU.

0100047365999

NEGRI, MAURIZIO DE. LO SPECIALISTA COME CONSULENTE NEL TRATTAMENTO RIEDUCATIVO. (THE SPECIALIST AS CONSULTANT IN THE REHABILITATIVE PROCESS.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14(1):35-41, 1967.

FOR ITALIAN EDUCATORS AND SOCIAL WORKERS, THE DEFINITION OF THE CONSULTING SPECIALIST'S ROLE IN THE REHABILITATION PROCESS IS A MUCH-DEBATED SUBJECT. MUCH OF THE CONTROVERSY STEMS FROM THE FACT THAT IT CAN BE DEFINED EITHER THEORETICALLY OR PRACTICALLY, AND THE DIFFERENTIAL FOCI LEAD TO DIVERSE POSITIONS ON THE QUESTIONS WHICH ARE PRESENTED BELOW. (1) WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OR PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS IN THE PROCESS OF REHABILITATION? (2) TO WHAT EXTENT IS THE SPECIALIST'S ASSISTANCE USEFUL AND ON WHAT LEVEL SHOULD IT BE GIVEN? (3) SHOULD THE SPECIALIST FORMULATE HIS OWN DIAGNOSIS FOR INDIVIDUAL CASES OR SHOULD HE LIMIT HIMSELF TO PROVIDING GENERAL ORIENTATIONS? (4) SHOULD THE SPECIALIST INTERVENE BY CLARIFYING THE SOCIAL WORKER'S OWN RELATIONSHIP TO THE YOUTHS UNDERGOING TREATMENT?

DIRIGENTE TECNICO DEL GABINETTO MEDICO-PSICO-PEDAGOGICO
GENOVA, ITALY

0100047366999

PROGETTO DI CRITERI STANDARD PER GLI ISTITUTI. (A PROJECT TO PROVIDE STANDARD CRITERIA FOR REHABILITATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14(2):5-11, 1967.

THE ITALIAN JUDICIARY HAS FORMULATED A PRELIMINARY SERIES OF STANDARD POLICIES FOR JUVENILE REHABILITATION INSTITUTIONS WHICH ALSO PROVIDES A UNIFORM SET OF CRITERIA FOR THE ENTIRE COMPLEMENT OF JUVENILE AGENCIES. STANDARD CRITERIA ARE PROPOSED FOR THE OBJECTIVES, INTERNAL ORGANIZATION, AND CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES OF JUVENILE AGENCIES.

0100047367999

COPPOLA, CELSO. STANDARD E ATTIVITA RIEDUCATIVA. (STANDARDS AND REHABILITATIONAL ACTIVITIES.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14(2), 12-19, 1967.

THE JUVENILE REHABILITATION SYSTEM IN ITALY IS HETEROGENEOUS IN ITS VARIOUS STRUCTURES, IN ITS VARIOUS STRUCTURES, IN THE NUMBER AND QUALITY OF PERSONNEL, IN ITS FORMS OF INTERNAL ORGANIZATION, AND IN ITS TECHNICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CONCEPTIONS. PARAGRAPHS 88-91 OF THE LEGISLATED FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEALS WITH THIS SYSTEM AND SUGGESTS THAT SEVERAL BASIC STANDARDS BE FORMULATED FOR REHABILITATIVE AGENCIES. THE PROJECT OF STANDARD POLICIES, RESULTING FROM A COLLABORATION BETWEEN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS IN THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, IS THE INITIAL STEP TOWARD DETERMINING ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATING PROCEDURES.

0100047368999

CORROBORATING CHARGES OF RAPE. COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW, 67(6):1137-1148, 1967.

IN DEFINING THE CORROBRATION REQUIRED FOR RAPE CHARGES, THE COURTS OF NEW YORK STATE HAVE DEMANDED SOME SUBSTANTIAL PROOF OF EACH ELEMENT OF THE CRIME WITHOUT READING THE LAW SO STRINGENTLY AS TO MAKE IT A SHIELD FOR THE GUILTY. THE CORROBRATION REQUIREMENT IS NOT EXTENDED TO UNCONSUMMATED RAPE ATTEMPTS. THE BROAD APPROACH OF NEW YORK COURTS IS GOOD AND SHOULD BE IMITATED BY OTHER STATES.

0100047369999

FREEDMAN, MONROE H. THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. GEORGETOWN LAW JOURNAL, 55(6):1030-1047, 1967.

THE ATTORNEY WHO IS AWARE THAT HE FUNCTIONS IN AN ADVERSARY SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECOGNIZES THAT THE SYSTEM PRESUPPOSES THAT THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO DETERMINE THE FACTS IS TO PLACE UPON A SKILLED ADVOCATE FOR EACH SIDE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR INVESTIGATING AND PRESENTING A CASE FROM A PARTISAN PERSPECTIVE. ALTHOUGH THIS SYSTEM CAN BE CRITICIZED, THE PROBLEM IS NOT HOW TO REFORM IT, BUT HOW TO ACT RESPONSIBLY WITHIN IT. IF SUCH A SYSTEM IS TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY, EACH ADVERSARY MUST BE DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HIS CLIENT. IN VIEW OF THIS, THE ATTORNEY, ALTHOUGH HE IS SUPPOSED TO BE PARTICIPATING IN A SEARCH FOR TRUTH, MAY BEST PERFORM HIS ROLE BY OCCASIONALLY WITHHOLDING CERTAIN RELEVANT INFORMATION. THIS CONCLUSION MIGHT APPEAR TO BE PRECLUDED BY THE ATTORNEY'S OBLIGATION OF CANDOR TO THE

COURT BUT IN FACT, HIS OBLIGATION TO THE CLIENT IS PRIMARY. HOWEVER, A DOUBLE STANDARD EXISTS FOR THE DEFENSE AND PROSECUTION. FOR EXAMPLE, IT IS ETHICAL FOR THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY TO CROSS-EXAMINE A PROSECUTION WITNESS TO MAKE HIM APPEAR UNTRUTHFUL OR TO WITHHOLD MATERIAL EVIDENCE, ALTHOUGH NEITHER IS ETHICAL FOR A PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. ETHICAL PROBLEMS UNIQUE TO THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, DUE TO THE WIDE DISCRETION ALLOWED HIM, INCLUDE: (1) THE PRIMARY MOTIVE FOR PROSECUTION MAY BE RELATED TO MATTERS OTHER THAN THE ALLEGED CRIME OF THE DEFENDANT; (2) VARIOUS PLEA-BARGAINING TACTICS ARE BEYOND COURT SUPERVISION; (3) COOPERATION WITH POLICE MAY REQUIRE CONDONING POLICE MALPRACTICE; (4) SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE AND PRESENTATION OF FALSE EVIDENCE MAY BE USED FOR PREJUDICIAL PURPOSES; (5) A RESOLUTION OF IMPORTANT ISSUES MAY BE PRECLUDED BY ATTEMPTING TO DEPRIVE COURTS OF JURISDICTION; AND (6) THE COURT MAY NOT BE ADVISED OF INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF THE DEFENSE COUNSEL. PROSECUTORS AND DEFENSE COUNSELS MUST BE SUBJECT TO DIFFERENT RULES SINCE THEY HAVE VERY DIFFERENT ROLES.

THE NATIONAL LAW CENTER
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

0100047370999

BRAUN, RICHARD L. ETHICS IN CRIMINAL CASES: A REPOSE.
GEORGETOWN LAW JOURNAL, 55(6):1048-1064, 1967.

IN "THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY," PROFESSOR FREEDMAN REITERATES HIS THEORY THAT IT IS ETHICAL FOR A DEFENSE ATTORNEY TO MISLEAD THE COURT AND JURY IN THE INTEREST OF HIS CLIENT, AND THAT A DOUBLE STANDARD EXISTS WHEREBY THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY MUST BE GUIDED BY DIFFERENT PRECEPTS. HE ALSO CRITICIZES THE ETHICS OF PROSECUTORS WITH RESPECT TO A NUMBER OF ALLEGED PRACTICES AND SUGGESTS CLOSER SCRUTINY OF THEIR CONDUCT. THE CRIMINAL TRIAL DOES NOT GIVE LICENSE TO EITHER THE PROSECUTOR OR THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY TO INJECT PERJURY OR DECEIT INTO THE PROCEEDINGS. IT IS TRUE THAT DIFFERENT DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES ARE IMPOSED UPON EACH, BUT BOTH MUST BE HELD TO THE SAME HIGH STANDARDS OF ETHICAL BEHAVIOR. CONTINUING REVIEW OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES OF BOTH SIDES IS CERTAINLY APPROPRIATE, BUT THE ENTIRE CLASS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECTED TO UNDESERVED CRITICISM BECAUSE OF ERRORS MADE BY A FEW.

CRIMINAL DIVISION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

0100047371999

ILLINOIS. COMMISSION ON COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. REPORT. SPRINGFIELD, 1967, 25 P.

THE ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IS OF THE OPINION THAT A SYSTEM OF STATE COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IS DESIRABLE AND THAT, WITH A PROPER STATUTORY FRAMEWORK, SUCH A SYSTEM IS FEASIBLE. A FINAL DRAFT BILL TO AUTHORIZE PAYMENT FOR PERSONAL INJURY AND LOSS OF EARNINGS TO VICTIMS OF CRIME IS PROPOSED. THE PROPOSED ACT PROVIDES FOR COMPENSATION BY THE STATE OF UP TO \$10,000 FOR INJURIES OR DEATH RESULTING FROM THE COMMISSION OF OR ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A CRIME OF VIOLENCE, FROM ACTING REASONABLY IN ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT THE COMMISSION OF

SUCH A CRIME, OR FROM ANSWERING A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER'S CALL FOR ASSISTANCE. CRIMES OF VIOLENCE ARE SPECIFICALLY DEFINED IN TERMS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE AND INCLUDE HOMICIDE, KIDNAPPING, RAPE, DEVIATE SEXUAL ASSAULT, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, BATTERY, ARSON, AND RESISTING A POLICE OFFICER.

0100047372999

JOHNSTON, STANLEY W. RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY. EXTRACT FROM VESTES AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES' REVIEW, P.19-25, 1967.

THE MOST PRODUCTIVE RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY WILL BE THAT WHICH IS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A CORRECTIONAL PROCESS AND LEADS DIRECTLY TO A COMMENT UPON THAT PROCESS. TO HELP DELINEATE THE CRIMINAL PERSONALITY, PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH MUST DETERMINE THE QUALITY OR FUNCTION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAW BREAKER AND LAW ENFORCER. ULTIMATELY, THE CONTRIBUTION THAT PSYCHIATRY CAN MAKE TO RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY IS TO DEFINE THE CRIMINAL IN TERMS OF THE DYNAMIC AND CONTINUING TREATMENT RELATIONSHIP WHICH ESSENTIALLY MAKES HIM A CRIMINAL.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

0100047373999

BOSS, P. CHILDREN COMMITTED TO CARE (PARTS 2, 3). CHILD CARE, 21(1):4-16, 1967.

TO ILLUSTRATE THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF THE FIT PERSON ORDER IN ENGLAND, A CASE STUDY WAS MADE OF 156 CHILDREN COMMITTED, IN ACCORD WITH THE ORDER, TO THE CARE OF THE CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL BETWEEN 1954 AND 1957. THREE AREAS OF INTEREST WERE SELECTED FOR STUDY OF THE CHILDREN COMMITTED: (1) HOME BACKGROUND; (2) REASONS FOR JUVENILE COURT APPEARANCE; AND (3) POSITION OF THE CHILD IN CARE. THE MAJORITY OF CHILDREN LIVED IN MATERIALLY REASONABLE CIRCUMSTANCES, ALTHOUGH FOR NEARLY ONE-THIRD LOW INCOME WAS A FACTOR. BOTH PARENTS WERE PRESENT IN ONLY 43 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES, AND EVEN IN THIS GROUP, DESEKION AND SEPARATION WERE NOT UNCOMMON. AT LEAST 22 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES EVIDENCED SOME MENTAL OR PHYSICAL ILLNESS. REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT INCLUDED COMMISSION OF OFFENSES FOR WHICH AN ADULT COULD BE INCARCERATED; NEED FOR CARE OR PROTECTION DUE TO ABSENCE OR UNFITNESS OF PARENT, ABUSE, OR VAGRANCY; BEYOND CONTROL OF PARENT; RETURNED TO COURT BECAUSE OF UNSATISFACTORY LIVING ARRANGEMENT; AND TRUANCY. ALTHOUGH A WIDE RANGE OF PLACEMENT ALTERNATIVES EXIST, MOST CHILDREN WERE PLACED IN FOSTER HOMES. USE OF THE FIT PERSON ORDER HAS SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED SINCE ITS INCEPTION AND HAS PROVIDED A VALUABLE TREATMENT TOOL IN CASES OF NEGLECTED OR OTHERWISE ENDANGERED CHILDREN.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

0100047374999

POLSKY, NED. HUSTLERS, BEATS, AND OTHERS. CHICAGO, ALDINE PUBLISHING, 1967. 218 P. \$5.95

COVERING A WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS FROM POOL HUSTLING TO PORNOGRAPHY, HUSTLERS, BEATS AND OTHERS DEALS WITH THE

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVIANCE. COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS CONCERNING DEVIANCE ARE DISPELLED AND SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY AND METHOD ARE CAST IN A NEW LIGHT. CONTENTS: OF POOL PLAYING AND POOLROOMS; THE HUSTLER; RESEARCH METHOD, MORALITY, AND CRIMINOLOGY; THE VILLAGE BEAT SCENE; SUMMER 1960; ON THE SOCIOLOGY OF PORNOGRAPHY.

0100047375999

LEIBERG, LEON G. THE USE OF NON-PROFESSIONALS AND SERVICE VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS. PAPER PRESENTED TO DRAPER CONFERENCE ON MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MAY 24, 1967. 14 P.

CORRECTIONS HAS NOT BEEN RECEPTIVE TO THE HIRING OF NONPROFESSIONAL, INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL OR PERSONS WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT CUSTODIAL PROBLEMS WOULD BE MAGNIFIED; HOWEVER, THE GROWING SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL IN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS OF LARGE URBAN AREAS ARE BEGINNING TO SERIOUSLY RESTRICT THE STAFFING PATTERNS OF THESE INSTITUTIONS. THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH, IN ITS PROGRAM OF THE LORTON YOUTH CENTER IN VIRGINIA, HAS ATTEMPTED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT INDIVIDUALS WITH VARYING SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE, AS WELL AS THOSE WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS, CAN BE INCORPORATED SUCCESSFULLY INTO A PROGRAM FOR THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. FIRST, INSTRUCTORS WERE HIRED, WITHOUT TEACHING LICENSES OR TRADITIONAL EXPERIENCE, ON THE BASIS OF KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR FIELD AND BECAUSE IT WAS FELT THEY COULD PROVIDE IMPETUS FOR IMPROVEMENT THROUGH IDENTIFICATION WITH THE TARGET POPULATION. SECOND, COUNSELING PERSONNEL WERE SELECTED TO PROVIDE A WIDE SPECTRUM OF EDUCATION AND BACKGROUND AND PERSONS WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS AND WITHOUT ADVANCED EDUCATION WERE WORKING WITH COUNSELORS WITH ADVANCED ACADEMIC CREDENTIALS. IN ADDITION TO EXPERIMENTING WITH PAID NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF, THE PROJECT HAS UTILIZED SERVICE VOLUNTEERS IN ACADEMIC TUTORING, DISCUSSION GROUPS, SOCIOGRAMS, AND INDIVIDUALIZED COUNSELING. VISTA VOLUNTEERS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO REACH INMATES ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS AND TO INCREASE THEIR MOTIVATION TO LEARN AND IMPROVE THEMSELVES.

0100047376999

PEYRE, VINCENT, ROLLAND, MICHEL. QUELQUES DONNEES SUR L'ISOLEMENT SOCIAL ET L'INADAPTATION JUVENILE DANS UNE COMMUNE DE BANLIEUE EN EXPANSION RAPIDE. (AN INQUIRY INTO SOCIAL ISOLATION AND JUVENILE MALADJUSTMENT IN A RAPIDLY EXPANDING URBAN FRINGE AREA.) ANNALES DE VAUCRESSON, NO VOL. (3) : 103-133, 1965.

TO EXAMINE THE EFFECTS OF RAPID POPULATION GROWTH IN "URBAN FRINGE AREAS" ON JUVENILE MALADJUSTMENT, A SIX-MONTH INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED BY A TEAM OF RESEARCHERS IN THE CITY OF ORLY, FRANCE. THE INVESTIGATION PERMITS THE FORMULATION OF SEVERAL TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RAPID URBAN GROWTH TO SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT. (1) THE BASIC PREVENTIVE FRAMEWORK IS GENERALLY DEFICIENT; THIS IS VISIBLE IN THE DEARTH OF GOOD SCHOOLS AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, AND IN THE LACK OF SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ATHLETIC FACILITIES. (2) THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH YOUNG MEN AVAILABLE TO ORGANIZE AND ANIMATE VARIOUS YOUTH MOVEMENTS IN THE COMMUNITY. (3) THE CLEAVAGE CAUSED BY HETEROGENEITY AND ISOLATION OF VARIOUS SUBDISTRICTS IS A

SOURCE OF UNNECESSARY FRICTION. (4) THE SUBDISTRICTS MADE UP OF SUPPOSEDLY TEMPORARY EMERGENCY DWELLINGS THREATEN TO TAKE ON A PERMANENT STATURE AND, AS SUCH, ASSUME THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A POTENTIAL CRIMINOGENIC ZONE. DESPITE THESE DANGER AREAS, THE DELINQUENCY RATE IS RELATIVELY LOW.

0100047377999

LE TRAITEMENT DES ALCOOLIQUES DELINQUANTS EN SUISSE.
(THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLIC OFFENDERS IN SWITZERLAND.)
REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL, 91 (1) : 11-19,
1967.

IN THE DISTRICT OF VAUD, SWITZERLAND, THE SYSTEM USED BY INSTITUTIONS REHABILITATING CRIMINALLY DANGEROUS OFFENDERS IS MORE EFFICIENT AND COMPREHENSIVE THAN ELSEWHERE. HOWEVER, IF THE DEGREE OF SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY THESE INSTITUTIONS WERE MEASURED BY THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM, IT WOULD BE VERY LOW. THE SWISS PENAL CODE HAS PROVIDED SEVERAL MEASURES FOR DEALING WITH DANGEROUS ALCOHOLIC OFFENDERS. IN PRACTICE, HOWEVER, THE MEASURES ARE DIRECTED TOWARD REESTABLISHING A CERTAIN EQUILIBRIUM IN THE INDIVIDUAL RATHER THAN IN EFFECTING A COMPLETE CURE. IN MANY CASES, ALCOHOLISM IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PSYCHIC DISTURBANCE, BUT, ASIDE FROM THAT, ALCOHOLISM IS THE RESULT OF SOCIAL HABITS.

0100047378999

PLAWSKI, STANISLAW. PREVENTION DE LA RECIDIVE.
(PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM.) REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE
DROIT PENAL, 91 (1) : 51-61, 1967.

THE MULTIPLE PROBLEMS OF PREVENTING RECIDIVISM MUST BE CLARIFIED; THIS PRECISION IS IMPERATIVE IN VIEW OF THE NUMEROUS CRIMINOLOGICAL, LEGAL, AND PENAL CONCEPTIONS WHICH RELATE TO RECIDIVISM. THE PROBLEMS OF RECIDIVISM PROVOKE DIFFERENTIAL EMPHASIS IN PREVENTION MEASURES. IN THE WIDER VIEW, RECIDIVISM PREVENTION MEANS ELIMINATING ALL CRIMINOGENIC FACTORS FAVORING CRIMINALITY. IN THE MORE RESTRICTED VIEW, IT INVOLVES A DISTINCTION AT THE PENAL LEVEL BETWEEN SEVERAL CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS RANGING FROM INVOLUNTARY FIRST OFFENDERS TO MENTALLY DISTURBED MULTIPLE OFFENDERS AND THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF EACH OF THESE GROUPS. RECIDIVISM IS FOUND TO BE INCREASING IN POLAND. THE SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM DEMANDS THAT GREATER EMPHASIS BE PLACED ON CLASSIFYING OFFENDERS AND APPLYING REHABILITATIVE MEASURES.

0100047379999

SZABO, DENIS. PREVENTION, CONTROLE DE LA CRIMINALITE ET RESOCIALISATION DES DELINQUANTS: BESOINS ET REFORMS DANS L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA JUSTICE AU QUEBEC. (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CRIME AND RESOCIALIZATION OF OFFENDERS: NEEDS AND REFORMS IN ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN QUEBEC.) BULLETTIN DE LA SOCIETE DE CRIMINOLOGIE DU QUEBEC, 5 (2): 5-12, 1966.

SOCIAL CHANGE IN QUEBEC HAS UNCOVERED LATENT TENSIONS BETWEEN THE LAW AND THE SPIRIT OF THE LAW AND BETWEEN THE GOALS OF THE ADMINISTRATORS OF JUSTICE AND THE MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING THEM. NEEDED REFORMS CAN BE GROUPED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADINGS: THE COURTS, THE POLICE, THE PROVINCIAL PRISON, AND THE EQUALITY OF CITIZENS BEFORE THE LAW. AS A BASIS FOR PENAL REFORM, A SURVEY SHOULD BE MADE OF THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AND

THE DAMAGES IT INFLECTS; A PLANNING AND COORDINATING AGENCY SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, THE FUNCTION OF WHICH WOULD BE TO PROVIDE A FOUNDATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS PUBLIC SERVICES; JURISDICTIONAL PROBLEMS BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS SHOULD BE ENUMERATED; INDIVIDUALS SHOULD BE RESOCIALIZED AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL; AND THERE SHOULD BE A CONTINUING DIALOGUE BETWEEN ALL PARTIES CONCERNED WITH CRIMINALITY.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL
MONTREAL, CANADA

0100047380999

AKMAN, DOGAN B., NORMANDEAU, ANDRE. TOWARDS THE MEASUREMENT OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CANADA. BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE DE CRIMINOLOGIE DU QUEBEC, 5 (2): 25-30, 1966.

IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE BY MEASURING THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF CRIME TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF CRIMINALITY ACROSS TIME AND TO ENGAGE EFFICIENTLY IN CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION. ALTHOUGH THE BASIC AIM OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS IS TO PROVIDE VALUABLE INFORMATION ON THE QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF CRIMINALITY, THE CANADIAN CUCR CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FAILS TO DO SO. TO REMEDY THIS, A STUDY OF CRIMINAL INDEX FORMATION WAS INITIATED IN CANADA DURING 1965; THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION ARE IMPRESSIVE AND SUGGEST THAT CANADA WILL SOON HAVE AN EFFICIENT INDEX.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL
MONTREAL, CANADA

0100047381999

THERRIEN, ANDRE. NOTRE SOCIETE A DROIT A UN BON SYSTEME DE LIBERATION. (OUR SOCIETY HAS THE RIGHT TO A GOOD PAROLE SYSTEM.) BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE DE CRIMINOLOGIE DU QUEBEC, 5 (2): 31-33, 1966.

IF THE REINTEGRATION OF AN OFFENDER INTO THE COMMUNITY IS TO BE THE NORMAL CONCLUSION OF PENAL AND REHABILITATIVE PROCEDURE, SOCIETY HAS THE RIGHT TO DEMAND THAT THE REINTEGRATION BE ORGANIZED, CONTROLLED, AND CARRIED OUT IN THE SAFEST POSSIBLE MANNER. PROBATION ATTEMPTS TO FULFILL THESE DEMANDS BY SUPERVISING THE REINTEGRATION PROCESS.

0100047382999

GILBERT, JEAN-PAUL. LA DETENTION PREVENTIVE. (PREVENTIVE DETENTION.) BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE DU CRIMINOLOGIE DE QUEBEC, 5 (2) : 35-48, 1966.

ONLY 116 CASES OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION WERE REGISTERED IN CANADA BETWEEN 1948 AND 1965, SIX OF WHICH WERE REPORTED IN QUEBEC. THIS PREVENTIVE MEASURE IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AND FOR THE RESOCIALIZATION OF OFFENDERS. IT IS DIFFICULT TO PREDICT THE RISK POSED BY AN OFFENDER, BUT POLICE RECORDS ON HABITUAL CRIMINALS PROVIDE A USEFUL INDICATOR UPON WHICH TO BASE PREDICTIONS. THE RECORD INCLUDES THE NATURE, SERIOUSNESS, FREQUENCY, AND PATTERN OF THE CRIMINAL ACT. PREVENTION PROCEDURES ARE COMPLEX AND REQUIRE PRECISE AND CLEAR DIRECTIVES IF THEY ARE TO FULFILL THEIR MULTIPLE PURPOSES.

SERVICE DE LA POLICE
MONTREAL, CANADA

0100047383999

JASMIN, THERESE. RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTER.
BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE DE CRIMINOLOGIE DU QUEBEC, 5 (2) :
58-60, 1966.

THE TWO OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION
CENTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF
MONTREAL, ARE: (1) TO FACILITATE THE WORK OF
CRIMINOLOGISTS IN THEIR PARTICULAR BRANCH OF RESEARCH,
AND (2) TO MAKE AVAILABLE ALL THE DOCUMENTATION NECESSARY
TO THEIR WORK. FOR THESE PURPOSES, THE CENTER IS
CLASSIFYING CRIMINOLOGICAL MATERIALS AND MAKING THEM
AVAILABLE TO THOSE WHO NEED THEM.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL
MONTREAL, CANADA

0100047384999

CHAPMAN, SAMUEL G. POLICE FIREARMS USE POLICY. SUBMITTED
TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, 44 P.

THE ULTIMATE DECISION TO SHOOT OR NOT TO SHOOT RESTS WITH
EACH POLICE OFFICER. THE POLICE ADMINISTRATOR MUST
INSURE THAT EVERY OFFICER HAS A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF
WHAT IS REQUIRED, PERMITTED, AND FORBIDDEN BY
DEPARTMENTAL POLICY AND BY LAW. THIS REPORT DISCUSSED
THE FORMULATION OF A FIREARMS USE POLICY AND PRESENTS A
MODEL FIREARMS POLICY REGULATION WHICH INCLUDES
PROCEDURES FOLLOWING A FIREARMS DISCHARGE AND THE REVIEW
MECHANISM.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

0100047385999

MC GEE, RICHARD A., REIMER, ERNEST. THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN CORRECTIONS. SUBMITTED TO THE
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D. C.), 1967, 60
P., APP.

A STUDY WAS MADE WHICH UTILIZED EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONALS
AND ADMINISTRATORS IN CORRECTIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED
STATES HELP EXPLORE THE ROLES OF THE U.S. FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT IN CORRECTIONS. THE SURVEY YIELDED A
CONSENSUS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: (1) THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT NOW HANDLES MANY OFFENDERS WHO SHOULD BE
PROCESSED BY STATE AND LOCAL SYSTEMS; (2) AN OFFENDER
CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM IS NEEDED WHICH WILL ELIMINATE THE
EXISTING OVERLAP AND PROVIDE A SYSTEM BASED ON CASE
NEEDS; (3) THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROVIDE A
SIGNIFICANT GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAM TO ASSIST STATES IN
IMPLEMENTING THE LATEST CORRECTIONAL TECHNIQUES; (4) THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ASSUME GREATER RESPONSIBILITY
IN ENCOURAGING THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD IN PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATION OF NEW APPROACHES; AND (5)
THE FEDERAL SENTENCING AND PAROLING STATUTES SHOULD BE
MORE FLEXIBLE. IN LINE WITH THESE RECOMMENDATIONS, A
FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL SERVICE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WHICH
WOULD PROVIDE DIRECT SERVICES TO A SIGNIFICANTLY SMALLER

BUT CAREFULLY SCREENED NUMBER OF OFFERDERS AND MATERIALLY ASSIST THE STATES IN UPGRADING THEIR CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS.

YOUTH AND ADULT CORRECTIONS AGENCY
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

0100047386999

FOX, SANFORD J. THE JUVENILE COURT: ITS CONTEXT, PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, 71 P.

THIS PAPER HAS SOUGHT TO DEVELOP AND SUPPORT THE CONCLUSIONS THAT FOLLOW FROM RECOGNIZING TWO FUNDAMENTAL PROPOSITIONS: (1) THE CENTRAL PURPOSE OF THE JUVENILE COURT IS TO PREVENT JUVENILE CRIME; AND (2) THE CHILDREN WHO COME BEFORE THE JUVENILE COURT ARE NOT ACCOUNTABLE TO THE LAW FOR THEIR BEHAVIOR. FROM THESE, THE FOLLOWING BASIC RECOMMENDATIONS ARE SUGGESTED: (1) THERE SHOULD BE A COMPLETELY REWRITTEN SET OF LAWS, BOTH SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL, FOR THE JUVENILE COURT. (THIS MIGHT BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE IN THE FORM OF A MODEL JUVENILE COURT ACT); (2) DISPOSITIONS AVAILABLE TO THE COURT NEED TO INCLUDE BROAD AUTHORITY OVER FAMILY AFFAIRS AND COMMITMENTS THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE; (3) PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS NEED TO DISTINGUISH CASES OF "CRIMINAL TYPE" DISPOSITIONS AND CASES THAT ARE DESIGNED TO HELP A CHILD WITH HIS PROBLEMS; AND (4) A NEW PROFESSION OF SPECIALLY TRAINED LAWYERS WHO UNDERSTAND BOTH THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE RELATED HUMAN SCIENCES IS NEEDED. (AUTH. ED.) CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; THE JUVENILE COURT AND CRIME PREVENTION; THE JUVENILE COURT AND THEORIES OF PREVENTION; SOME IMPLICATIONS OF IRRESPONSIBILITY; THE JUVENILE COURT POPULATION: POTENTIAL AND ACTUAL; REJECTING THE NON-RESPONSIBILITY OF CHILDREN; PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM AFTER PROOF OF DELINQUENCY; DISPOSITIONS; THE IMPORTANCE OF PROCEDURES; THE NEED FOR SPECIALLY TRAINED LAWYERS; SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

BOSTON COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

0100047387999

RECTOR, MILTON G. TRIMBLE, ROBERT. THE ROLE OF PRIVATE AGENCIES IN CORRECTION. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, 22 P.

THE PRIVATE CORRECTIONAL AGENCY HAS THE OBLIGATION TO DEVELOP NEW IDEAS, ADD NEW SERVICES AND DISCONTINUE OUTDATED ONES, AND TRANSFER THOSE THAT CAN BE BETTER SUPPLIED UNDER OTHER AUSPICES. IT MUST CONTINUE TO SEEK OUT COMMUNITY NEEDS, HELP DEVELOP SOLUTIONS, AND MAKE THEM KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC. IT MUST KEEP INFORMED OF THE NEEDS OF GOVERNMENTAL SERVICE, INTERPRET THEM TO THE PUBLIC, AND PROMOTE NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC AGENCY PROGRAMS. CITIZEN INTEREST, UNDERSTANDING, AND PARTICIPATION MUST BE PROMOTED. THE PRIVATE AGENCY MUST JOIN WITH GOVERNMENT IN INCREASED EFFORTS TO PROMOTE THE RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND SUBPROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL. IT MUST SERVE AS A MEDIUM FOR SOCIAL EDUCATION AND ACTION, INCLUDING INVOLVEMENT IN CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES. THE PRIVATE AGENCY IN CORRECTION CAN FULFILL ITS ROLE ONLY BY BETTER REPORTING OF PROGRAMS

AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS, BY GREATER EMPHASIS ON RESEARCH AND THE APPLICATION OF NEW KNOWLEDGE, AND BY INCREASED PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZED PLANNING FOR BETTER SERVICES. (AUTH.)

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
44 EAST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

0100047388999

SKOLNICK, JEROME M. COERCION TO VIRTUE: A SOCIOLOGICAL DISCUSSION OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF MORALS. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967. 80 P.

IN A DEMOCRACY, LEGAL MORALISM OR COERCION TO VIRTUE OFTEN REPRESENTS TENDENCIES OF TWO KINDS: (1) TO SOLVE OR AMELIORATE WHAT ARE PERCEIVED TO BE SOCIAL PROBLEMS THROUGH THE INSTRUMENTALITY OF LAW; AND (2) TO ASSUME THAT BECAUSE A CRIMINAL SANCTION EXISTS THERE MUST HAVE BEEN A GENUINE SOCIAL PROBLEM SERIOUS ENOUGH TO WARRANT CONTROL BY LAW. SOCIAL PROBLEMS ARE IN FACT DETERMINED TO A CERTAIN EXTENT BY THE VALUES, MORAL PREFERENCES, AND BEHAVIOR ASSUMPTIONS OF THOSE PERSONS WHO DEFINE THEM AS SUCH AND ALSO BY THE POLITICAL AND BUREAUCRATIC PROCESSES BY WHICH THE STATE MAY BE UTILIZED TO ENFORCE CONFORMITY. ANY STUDY OF LEGAL RESPONSES TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS REQUIRES EXAMINATION OF THESE PROCESSES. THE RATIONALE FOR USING CRIMINAL SANCTIONS TO CONTROL "IMMORAL" BEHAVIOR IS BASED ON FOUR ASSUMPTIONS: (1) THAT THE PROHIBITED ACTIVITY IS HARMFUL TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY; (2) THAT REHABILITATION OR CURE CAN BE EFFECTED; (3) THAT THERE IS SOCIETAL CONSENSUS THAT THE ACTIVITY SHOULD BE FORBIDDEN; AND (4) THAT THE PRINCIPAL RESULT OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL LAW WILL BE DETERRENCE. THE VALIDITY OF THESE ASSUMPTIONS IS QUESTIONABLE AND RESEARCH IS NEEDED IN ALL FOUR AREAS OF STUDY.

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF LAW AND SOCIETY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

0100047389999

BREED, ALLEN F. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES TO THE FIELD OF CORRECTION. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967. 15 P.

IN EVALUATING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS, IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSIDER THE ENTIRE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY, INCLUDING VOLUNTARY SOCIAL AGENCIES AS WELL AS GOVERNMENTAL JURISDICTIONS WHICH DEAL WITH THE OFFENDER. THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN PHILOSOPHY AND METHODOLOGY AMONG THE VARIOUS CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES DERIVING FROM DIFFERENCES IN STATED PURPOSES, AND THE POLICY OF EACH AGENCY CONTRIBUTES TO THE CORRECTIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM. THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE CLASSIFICATION PROCESS TAKES PLACE IN THE COMMUNITY PRIOR TO THE OFFENDER'S COMMITMENT TO A FORMAL AGENCY. SINCE IMPORTANT CLASSIFICATION DECISIONS ARE MADE AT THIS LEVEL, USUALLY ON THE BASIS OF SUBJECTIVE DATA FORMULATED IN A FRAMEWORK NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE TOTAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT A VALID SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION BE DEVELOPED FOR USE AT THE

COMMUNITY LEVEL. THE COMMUNITY MUST RECOGNIZE THAT OFFENDERS DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER AND CANNOT BE CATALOGUED SIMPLY AS CRIMINALS AND THAT EXPOSING ALL OFFENDERS TO THE SAME CORRECTIVE PROCESS IS NOT JUSTIFIED. WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, DECISIONS ARE MADE THROUGH A FORMAL CLASSIFICATION PROCESS WHICH, THROUGH DIAGNOSIS AND COORDINATING FUNCTIONS, AFFECTS THE CONTINUITY OF TREATMENT, AGENCY GOALS, ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, STAFF DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH, PAROLE PREDICTION, AND COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES. COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION OF CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES AT ALL LEVELS IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO ELIMINATE, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE INFLUENCE OF SUBJECTIVE AND IRRATIONAL FACTORS UPON DECISIONS.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA YOUTH CENTER
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

0100047390999

MACCORMICK, AUSTIN. ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 102 P.

ALTHOUGH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE BELIEVED TO BE THE BEST IN THE WORLD, PROGRESS HAS, IN FACT, BEEN SLOW WHEN THIS COUNTRY'S VAST NATIONAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES ARE CONSIDERED. IN THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD, DEPENDENCE ON ARCHAIC INSTITUTIONS AND IDEAS IS EVIDENT. ALTHOUGH HINDERED BY OUTDATED FACILITIES, CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO COMPENSATE BY INCREASING THE NUMBER AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PERSONNEL, BY ESTABLISHING NEW SUPPLEMENTARY INSTITUTIONS, AND BY DIVERSIFYING EXISTING INSTITUTIONS. THE TREND TOWARD DIVERSIFICATION, IN TERMS OF DEGREE OF SECURITY AND IN TERMS OF FUNCTION, IS APPARENT IN THE NUMBER AND VARIETY OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES OTHER THAN THE TRADITIONAL PRISON OR PENITENTIARY. THE SYSTEMS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS PREEMINENT IN AMERICAN CORRECTIONS ARE THE ADULT INSTITUTIONS OPERATED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF PRISONS AND THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. DEFICIENCIES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDE: INSUFFICIENT USE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE; LACK OF COORDINATION WITH OTHER CORRECTIONAL SERVICES; LACK OF SUFFICIENT QUALIFIED PERSONNEL; INADEQUACY OF PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES; INSUFFICIENT USE OF COUNSELING; INADEQUACY OF ACADEMIC EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING; LACK OF SUFFICIENT JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS; INADEQUACY OF OLDER PRISONS AND OUTMODED PRACTICES; LACK OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR ALCOHOLICS; AND LACK OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL ACCEPTANCE AND SUPPORT. THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRESS HAS BEEN SIGNIFICANT ON ALL LEVELS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT FEDERAL SUPPORT BE INCREASED, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO GRANTS TO THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD, TRAINING OF PERSONNEL, AND CONSTRUCTION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS AND FACILITIES.

THE OSBURN ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

0100047391999

MARTIN, JOHN M., SHATTUCK, GERALD M. COMMUNITY INTERVENTION AND THE CORRECTIONAL MANDATE. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 48 P.

THE CONVENTIONAL VIEW OF CRIME STRUCTURES THE PROBLEM IN TERMS OF SOCIETY VERSUS THE OFFENDER AS A WAYWARD CITIZEN RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS BEHAVIOR AND SUBJECT TO A VARIETY OF CORRECTIONAL SANCTIONS. A CONTRASTING VIEW ENVISIONS THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCESS, INCLUDING CORRECTIONS, NOT AS A CONFRONTATION BETWEEN A UNITED SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUAL WRONGDOER, BUT AS OPERATING IN THE INTEREST OF A DOMINANT COMMUNITY TO MAINTAIN ITS INTEGRITY AGAINST CONFLICTING SUBCOMMUNITIES. FROM THIS PERSPECTIVE, CORRECTIONS IS A SYSTEM-MAINTENANCE STRUCTURE WHICH REPRESENTS NOT ONLY THE INTERESTS OF OFFENDERS AND THE SOCIETY FROM WHICH THEY ARE DRAWN, BUT THE ESTABLISHED POLICY-MAKING SEGMENTS OF THE LARGER COMMUNITY. CORRECTIONS SHOULD BE PERCEIVED FROM A DUAL PERSPECTIVE SINCE BOTH THE "ORDER" THEORY AND THE "CONFLICT" THEORY OF SOCIETY ARE USEFUL IN THE ANALYSIS AND DIRECTION OF CORRECTIONAL POLICY. THE REAL ISSUE IS NOT IN SPECIFYING WHETHER COMMUNITY INTERVENTION SHOULD BE ADOPTED OR IS JUSTIFIABLE, BUT TO SPECIFY THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE TYPES OF INTERVENTION UNDERTAKEN BY CORRECTIONS IN THE PAST AND PRESENT. CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ESTABLISHED COMMUNITY ARE ALREADY ENGAGED IN COMMUNITY INTERVENTION. THE ESSENTIAL CHALLENGE TO CORRECTIONS IS TO BUILD INCREASING FLEXIBILITY INTO A SOCIETAL PROCESS INVOLVING CONFLICT OF INTERESTS WHICH COULD OTHERWISE RESULT IN PROGRESSIVE ALIENATION OF LOWER-CLASS AND MINORITY GROUPS FROM THE DOMINANT COMMUNITY. CORRECTIONS SHOULD BECOME LESS DEPENDENT ON ITS PRESENT INDIVIDUAL APPROACH TO OFFENDERS AND INTERVENE MORE AT THE SOCIETAL LEVEL.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

0100047392999

WARREN, MARGUERITE Q. CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS AS AN AID TO EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENT. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 87 P.

DEVELOPING PROGRAMS OF SYSTEMATIC RESEARCH AND THE CHANGE IN EMPHASIS FROM CUSTODY TO TREATMENT IN HANDLING OFFENDERS HAVE SPURRED INCREASED INTEREST IN CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS AND TYPOLOGIES OF OFFENDERS AND DELINQUENTS. ADEQUATE CLASSIFICATION IS NEEDED BECAUSE OFFENDERS ARE NOT ALL ALIKE; CLASSIFICATION AIDS IN EXPLANATORY THEORY AND PREDICTION, PROVIDES GREATER PRECISION FOR RESEARCH, AND HAS IMPLICATIONS FOR EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT DECISIONS. SYSTEMS OF CLASSIFICATION FALL INTO FIVE MAIN GROUPS: (1) PRIOR PROBABILITY APPROACHES; (2) REFERENCE GROUP TYPOLOGIES; (3) BEHAVIOR CLASSIFICATIONS; (4) PSYCHIATRIC-ORIENTED APPROACHES; AND (5) SOCIAL PERCEPTION AND INTERACTION CLASSIFICATIONS. BY MEANS OF CROSS-CLASSIFICATION IT IS POSSIBLE TO FIND SIMILARITIES IN THE DESCRIPTION OF OFFENDER TYPOLOGIES ACROSS TYPOLOGIES OF ETIOLOGICAL AND BACKGROUND FACTORS AND IN TREATMENT PRESCRIPTIONS FOR APPARENTLY SIMILAR SUBTYPES. HOWEVER, A STUDY IS NEEDED WHICH UTILIZES THE VARIOUS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS FOR A SINGLE POPULATION. ONCE A COMMON TAXONOMY IS AGREED UPON NUMEROUS INTERRELATED STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT METHODS WILL BE POSSIBLE AND A SYSTEMATIC SCIENCE OF CORRECTIONS MIGHT BE DEVELOPED.

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT
CALIFORNIA STATE YOUTH AUTHORITY
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

0100047393999

PUERTO RICO. DEPARTAMENTO DE JUSTICIA. CENSO DE ADICTOS A DROGAS Y/O INFRACCTORES A LA LEY DE NARCOTICOS QUE CUMPLIAN SENTENCIA EN LAS INSTITUCIONES PENALES DE PUERTO RICO DURANTE EL MES DE AGOSTO DE 1965. (CENSUS OF INCARCERATED DRUG ADDICTS IN PUERTO RICO, AUGUST 1965.) SAN JUAN, 1967. 73P.

STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON DRUG ADDICTS IN PUERTO RICAN PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND ON INMATES WHO ARE SERVING SENTENCES FOR OFFENSES AGAINST THE NARCOTICS LAW. THE CENSUS, THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN PUERTO RICO, WAS TAKEN DURING AUGUST 1965. DATA ARE PRESENTED ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDING RACE, RELIGION, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS, EMPLOYMENT, OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT, AND INCOME AND ON NARCOTICS USE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

0100047394999

GUARRIELLO, OVIDIO. TEMPO LIBERO E TRATTAMENTO RIEDUCATIVO. (LEISURE TIME AND REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14 (1) : 14-18, 1967.

ORGANIZING SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE REHABILITATIVE PROCESS. THESE ACTIVITIES HAVE TWO FUNCTIONS: TO DISPEL THE ATMOSPHERE OF BOREDOM AND APATHY SO OFTEN PREVALENT IN REHABILITATIONAL CENTERS, AND TO EXERT A POSITIVE INFLUENCE ON INCARCERATED YOUTHS. BY ORGANIZING SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES CREATIVELY, IT IS POSSIBLE TO REALIZE A GREATER CONTROL OF A YOUTH'S NEGATIVE ATTITUDES AND THUS DIRECTLY PREPARE HIM FOR REINTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY.

0100047395999

RAINWATER, LEE. OPEN LETTER ON WHITE JUSTICE AND THE RIOTS. TRANSACTION, 4 (9) : 22-32, 1967.

MUCH OF THE DIFFICULTY IN UNDERSTANDING THE CAUSES OF RIOTS AND WHAT MIGHT BE DONE TO PREVENT THEM ARISES FROM A MISUNDERSTANDING OF THEIR EXACT NATURE. A RIOT USUALLY BEGINS WITH AN INCIDENT IN WHICH THE POLICE ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE A LAW, A CURIOUS CROWD GATHERS, AND SOME PERSONS DENY THE LEGITIMACY OF THE POLICE ACTION. THE CROWD, IDENTIFYING WITH THE OFFENDERS RATHER THAN WITH THE POLICE, EXPRESSES ANGER TOWARD THE POLICE. AS PEOPLE TALK ABOUT THE INCIDENT, IT BECOMES MORE IDEOLOGICAL AND INTERPRETED IN THE BROADER CONTEXT OF NEGRO VICTIMIZATION. AS INCIDENTS BECOME MORE FREQUENT IT BECOMES INCREASINGLY POSSIBLE TO GENERALIZE THIS PROCESS WITHOUT A PARTICULAR INCIDENT. RIOTS ARE DIFFICULT TO CONTROL BECAUSE OF THE VARIETY OF BEHAVIORS INVOLVED; DIFFERENT RESPONSES ARE REQUIRED BY LOOTERS, SNIPERS, AND PROPERTY OFFENDERS. THE RIOT BECOMES A COMPLEX EVENT WHICH CAN BE BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL ONLY BY A MASS SHOW OF FORCE AND, SINCE THERE IS ALMOST TOTAL DENIAL OF LEGITIMACY TO THE POLICE, THE AREA MUST BE OCCUPIED TO BE CONTROLLED. THE RIOTS ELICIT EXACTLY THE KIND OF

OFFICIAL BEHAVIOR THAT CONFIRMS THE GHETTO'S ESTIMATE OF WHITE JUSTICE. RIOTS PROVIDE DIFFERENT KINDS OF GHETTO DWELLERS WITH DIFFERENT OPPORTUNITIES TO PURSUE HIGHLY VARIED GOALS. RIOTERS ARE NOT MAINLY "YOUNG HOODLUMS"; OVER HALF OF THOSE ARRESTED IN THE WATTS RIOTS WERE OVER 25 AND ABOUT 40 PERCENT WERE OVER 30 YEARS OLD. ABOUT TWO-THIRDS WERE EMPLOYED. ANY PERMANENT SOLUTION TO THE RIOT PROBLEM WILL HAVE TO PROVIDE THE AVERAGE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR EVERY FAMILY BY CREATING JOBS AND A GUARANTEED MINIMUM INCOME, ESPECIALLY FOR THE YOUNG AND THE UNSKILLED.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

0100047396999

CHRISTIANSEN, KARL O. REPORT ON THE POST-WAR TRENDS OF CRIME IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 125 P.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY WAS MADE OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN BELGIUM, DENMARK, THE UNITED KINGDOM, NORWAY, AND SWITZERLAND FROM THE LATE 1940'S TO THE MIDDLE 1960'S. SOME DATA ON CRIME IN AUSTRIA, WEST GERMANY, FINLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, AND SWEDEN WAS INCLUDED. AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ANALYZE STATISTICAL DATA ON CRIME RATES, TRENDS, AND VARIATIONS IN CRIMINAL PATTERNS AND, TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, COMPARE THEM. NO COMMON TREND WAS FOUND THAT CHARACTERIZES THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME IN THE COUNTRIES EXAMINED. CRIME HAS SHOWN AN UPWARD TREND IN FIVE OF THE TWELVE COUNTRIES, IN THREE OR FOUR COUNTRIES CRIME HAS DECLINED, AND IN THE REST THE RATES HAVE FLUCTUATED. IN THE SEVEN COUNTRIES EXAMINED FOR SERIOUS THEFT, ALL SHOWED A MARKED INCREASE. GREATER FLUCTUATIONS WERE FOUND FOR SEXUAL OFFENSES AND CRIMES OF VIOLENCE WHILE MURDER RATES WERE FAIRLY STABLE. ALL OF THE COUNTRIES WITH STATISTICS ON AUTOMOBILE THEFT SHOWED A PRONOUNCED INCREASE IN THIS OFFENSE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A VERY MARKED INCREASE IN CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, THERE WERE NO SERIOUS SYMPTOMS OF AN INCREASE IN CRIME.

DEB KRIMINALISTIRISKE INSTITUTE
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

0100047397999

BARKER, GORDON H. VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 65 P.

IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, VOLUNTEERS HAVE PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SERVICES, YET DESPITE THE LARGE NUMBERS OF PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN VOLUNTEER WORK, LITTLE ORGANIZED RESEARCH HAS BEEN DEVOTED TO THE SUBJECT. THERE IS A WIDE VARIETY OF VOLUNTEER WORK IN CORRECTIONS, INCLUDING: PROGRAMS IN WHICH COLLEGE STUDENTS HELP OFFENDERS AND EXOFFENDERS, EXCONVICTS HELP RECENTLY RELEASED OFFENDERS, OR FORMER DRUG ADDICTS HELP ADDICTS TO BREAK THEIR HABIT; PROGRAMS OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES TO THE COURTS; COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN URBAN SLUMS; COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES DEALING WITH PREVENTION AND

TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY; STUDENT VOLUNTEER WORK IN STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS; CITIZEN ACTION GROUPS TO CURB CRIME; AND REHABILITATION WORK WITH ADULT OFFENDERS ASSISTING PROBATION OFFICERS. THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS WITH YOUTH ARE BOTH APPROPRIATE AND EFFICACIOUS ALTHOUGH THERE APPEARS TO BE NO SYSTEMATIC WAY OF TESTING THEIR VALUE. THERE WILL BE AN INCREASE IN THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE FUTURE AS THE VALUES OF VOLUNTEERISM, FORMERLY A MIDDLE AND UPPER-CLASS ACTIVITY, ARE SHARED BY THE LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSES. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT EVALUATIVE STUDIES BE MADE TO FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS IN THE FIELD; THAT MORE VOLUNTEERS BE RECRUITED FOR WORK IN COMMUNITY SERVICES AND CHURCH WORK IN CORRECTIONS, IN JUVENILE COURT, AND PROBATION SERVICES; THAT USE OF COLLEGE STUDENT AND YOUNG ADULT VOLUNTEERS BE INCREASED; THAT SPECIAL EFFORTS BE MADE TO RECRUIT "WORKING CLASS" VOLUNTEERS; THAT VOLUNTEER WORK WITHIN THE INSTITUTION BE EXPANDED; THAT CITIZEN ACTION PROGRAMS AFFILIATED THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY BE EXTENDED; AND THAT A CLEARINGHOUSE OF INFORMATION ON VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS BE ESTABLISHED.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO

0100047398929

DAVID, PEDRO R. SOCIOLOGIA CRIMINAL JUVENIL. (JUVENILE CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY.) BUENOS AIRES, EDICIONES ESPAOLA, 1967. 190 P.

SINCE ANY YOUNG PERSON IS INFLUENCED BY HIS PEER OR REFERENCE GROUP, THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT MUST NOT BE DEALT WITH SOLELY AS AN INDIVIDUAL, BUT ALSO AS A PART OF HIS GROUP. TO INFLUENCE AN INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER, HE MUST BE REMOVED FROM HIS REFERENCE GROUP, OR AN ATTEMPT MUST BE MADE TO INFLUENCE THE ENTIRE GROUP. THEREFORE, SCHOOLS AND OTHER SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS ARE OFTEN MOST EFFECTIVE IN COMBATING DELINQUENCY. ALTHOUGH PHYSICAL INFLUENCES ARE VERY IMPORTANT IN THE FORMATION OF ANY PERSONALITY, OTHER FACTORS MUST BE CONSIDERED TO ATTAIN AN UNDERSTANDING OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT. CONTINUAL STUDY IS NECESSARY FOR COMPREHENDING THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY AND FOR COMBATING IT.

0100047399999

KING, CHARLES H. THE FAMILY AS A FOCUS OF CORRECTIONAL INTERVENTION. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 43 P.

CORRECTIONS MUST LOOK TO THE FAMILY AS A RESOURCE IN COMBATING DELINQUENCY BECAUSE THE FAMILY IS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF SOCIALIZATION FOR CHILDREN AND BECAUSE MANY CRIMES ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO DEFICIENCIES IN FAMILY STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION. DELINQUENCY, ESPECIALLY OF THE OLDER CHILD, REPRESENTS THE FAILURE OF OTHER AGENCIES OUTSIDE OF CORRECTIONS TO PREVENT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND CORRECTIONS INHERITS THIS FAILURE. CORRECTIONAL INTERVENTION AT THE FAMILY LEVEL SHOULD INCLUDE: THE OPENING UP OF INTRAFAMILIAL COMMUNICATIONS; ESTABLISHMENT OF ROLE CLARITY AND STABILITY; AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION, INCLUDING SOUND CHILD-REARING PRACTICES. BROAD CHANGES IN CORRECTIONS WHICH ESTABLISH REHABILITATION AND PREVENTION AS RELATED GOALS USING THE FAMILY AND THE

COMMUNITY AS CRITICAL INTERVENTION POINTS REQUIRE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND MAY ENTAIL COORDINATION OF COOPERATIVE SERVICES AND AGENCIES OUTSIDE THE AGENCY CHARGED WITH A GIVEN PROBLEM.

WILTWYCK SCHOOL FOR BOYS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

0100047400999

WOLFGANG, MARVIN E. CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 317 P.

THIS IS A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ON THE SUBJECT OF VIOLENCE. IT INCLUDES REPORTS ON SUBCULTURES OF VIOLENCE, VICTIMOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE, TRENDS IN VIOLENT CRIME, AND CONTROL, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT METHODS. CONTENTS: SETTING: (1) MEANING AND CLASSIFICATION OF VIOLENCE; (2) SOURCES OF DATA; (3) EXTENT, TRENDS AND CHARACTER OF VIOLENT CRIME; (4) THE FEAR OF BEING VICTIMIZED; (5) SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE; (6) THE BIOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY OF VIOLENCE; (7) A SUMMARY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ASSAULTIVE CRIME; (8) CONTROL, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT; (9) REFERENCES.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

0100047401999

ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL AND TECHNICAL INNOVATION (OSTI). IMPLEMENTATION. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, VARIOUS PAGINGS.

THIS REPORT IS THE RESULT OF A STUDY BY THE ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL AND TECHNICAL INNOVATION (OSTI) OF THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL CHANGE INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CONCERNING CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL. THIS STUDY INDICATED THAT THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS CANNOT BE IMPLEMENTED EFFECTIVELY ON A PIECEMEAL BASIS; CRIME AND THE FORMAL SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARE ULTIMATELY LINKED WITH SOCIETY AND ITS OTHER INSTITUTIONS, AND CRIME PREVENTION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY MODIFICATION OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS. THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE DIVIDED INTO THREE BASIC CATEGORIES: (1) IMPROVED OPERATIONS IN THE FORMAL CRIMINAL SYSTEM; (2) MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES OF THE NON-CRIMINAL SYSTEM FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CRIME; AND (3) INCREASED EQUITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE FIRST CATEGORY, INCLUDING MORE EFFICIENT PROCEDURES TO PROMOTE FASTER FLOW THROUGH THE SYSTEM, UPGRADING PERSONNEL, REORGANIZATION, AND NEW INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND MANAGEMENT METHODS ARE UNLIKELY TO ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVES UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE AND CHANGE IN ATTITUDES. IN REGARD TO THE SECOND AND THIRD CATEGORIES OF RECOMMENDATIONS, BOTH OF WHICH CALL FOR INVOLVEMENT OF NON-CRIMINAL SYSTEM RESOURCES, IMPLEMENTATION WILL BE IMPEDED BY THE FACT THAT NOT ONLY ARE THESE RESOURCES ALREADY INADEQUATE TO THEIR TASKS, BUT THEY ARE UNWILLING TO BECOME INVOLVED WITH THE

CRIMINAL SYSTEM. SUCCESS OF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS WILL DEPEND ON REDEFINITION BY THE ORGANIZATIONS OF BOTH "CRIME" AND THEIR OWN FUNCTIONS. A FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGY IS PROPOSED.

0100047402999

RECKLESS, WALTER C., KAY, BARBARA ANN. THE FEMALE OFFENDER. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 41 P.

THE AVAILABLE STATISTICS MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THE ADULT FEMALE IS MUCH LESS INVOLVED IN OFFICIALLY HANDLED OFFENSES THAN THE ADULT MALE. THE AVAILABLE STATISTICS ON THE FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENT ARE EVEN MORE INCOMPLETE AND UNINTEGRATED THAN ARE THOSE ON THE ADULT FEMALE OFFENDER, BUT IT CAN BE ESTIMATED THAT THE RATIO OF MALE TO FEMALE DELINQUENCY IS FOUR TO ONE. MUCH OF THE RELATIVE UNDER-INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN CRIME CAN BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE ROLE AND POSITION OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY AND BY THAT FACT THAT THE PUBLIC AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ARE LESS WILLING TO HOLD THEM ACCOUNTABLE. THE LARGER RATIO OF JUVENILE GIRL DELINQUENTS COMPARED TO ADULT FEMALE OFFENDERS IS EXPLAINED BY THE LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS REFERRED TO COURT FOR WAYWARDNESS OR CONDUCT NOT CONSIDERED A CRIME FOR AN ADULT. STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT INCARCERATION FOR MANY OFFENDERS IS NOT NECESSARY AND IS OFTEN HARMFUL. BY CAREFUL SCREENING, OFFENDERS CAN BE DIVERTED FROM THE USUAL NEXT STEP IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS AND FEMALES ARE THE BEST GROUP ON WHICH TO UTILIZE THE MEASURES OF DIVERSION. MANY DIVERSIONARY ALTERNATES ARE AVAILABLE AT EACH STAGE OF THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS FOR USE AT THE DISCRETION OF COMPETENT OFFICIALS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A RATIONALE OF DIVERSION BE ADOPTED AND ITS USE BE TRIED FIRST WITH FEMALE OFFENDERS; THAT A MODEL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ACT BE DEVELOPED WHICH WOULD EXCLUDE WAYWARDNESS CASES AS NONDELINQUENT; THAT BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE PERSONNEL BE AVAILABLE TO COURTS AND POLICE AGENCIES; AND THAT REGIONAL INSTITUTES BE HELD TO ACQUAINT POLICE, JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS, CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION STAFF, AND MASS MEDIA WITH THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DIVERSION.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

0100047403999

FREEDMAN, MARCIA, PAPPAS, NICK. THE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF OFFENDERS. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 63 P.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE EX-OFFENDER IS CRUCIAL TO HIS REINTEGRATION INTO THE COMMUNITY SINCE HIS ABILITY TO OBTAIN AND KEEP A JOB WILL LAY THE BASIS FOR HIS LIFE OUTSIDE. ACTION ON TWO LEVELS IS NECESSARY: (1) TO OVERCOME THE BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT THAT MITIGATE AGAINST THE POOR, THE UNEDUCATED, MINORITY GROUPS, YOUTH, AND ESPECIALLY THE EX-OFFENDER; AND (2) TO OVERCOME THE SPECIFIC HANDICAPS OF THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT PRISON INDUSTRIES BE SELF-SUPPORTING CORPORATIONS IN WHICH THE PRISONER IS PAID THE MARKET WAGE AND ALLOWED TO COMPILE A WORK RECORD; THAT VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS GIVE MORE EMPHASIS TO BASIC

LITERACY AND BE ARTICULATED WITH COMMUNITY-BASED ACTIVITIES TO INSURE LATER PLACEMENT; AND THAT WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS BE EXPANDED. OTHER DIFFICULTIES WITH WHICH THE OFFENDER IS FACED INCLUDE NEGATIVE EMPLOYER ATTITUDES, INABILITY TO OBTAIN LICENSES OR SECURITY CLEARANCE, DISQUALIFICATION FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS, AND INADEQUATE PLACEMENT PROGRAMS. RETHINKING OF THE WAY IN WHICH WORK IS NOW STRUCTURED FOR THE OFFENDER AS WELL AS FOR THE POPULATION GROUP FROM WHICH HE COMES IS NECESSARY.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

0100047404929

COHEN, FRED. LEGAL NORMS IN CORRECTIONS. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1967, 125 P.

THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS IS NOT IMMUNE FROM THE PROBLEMS CREATED BY A MORE COMPLEX, MORE DENSELY POPULATED, AND MORE GOVERNMENTALLY CONTROLLED SOCIETY. INSTITUTIONS THAT PREVIOUSLY COULD FUNCTION WITH RELATIVE FREEDOM FROM LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL CONTROL ARE FINDING THAT MORE FORMAL ORGANIZATION, SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE, AND RELIANCE ON THE INSTITUTION BRINGS CONCOMITANT DEMANDS FOR MORE RATIONAL AND FAIR DECISION-MAKING AND PROCEDURAL REGULARITY. THESE DEMANDS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO THE INSTITUTION, THE LEGISLATURE, OR THE JUDICIARY. MUCH OF THE DEMAND FOR CHANGE IS PREMISED ON THE REALIZATION THAT ANY PERSON OR INSTITUTION WITH AUTHORITY TO AFFECT AN INDIVIDUAL'S LIBERTY, PROPERTY, OR ACCESS TO GOVERNMENTAL LARGESS MAY CONSCIOUSLY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY BECOME AN INSTRUMENT OF OPPRESSION. THE ENTIRE CRIMINAL PROCESS IS UNDERGOING FUNDAMENTAL REEXAMINATION AND CHANGE, MUCH OF WHICH HAS BEEN STIMULATED BY THE SUPREME COURT WHOSE DECISIONS REFLECT THE FACT THAT FEDERAL COURTS HAVE ASSUMED BROAD SUPERVISORY POWERS OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE JUDICIAL READINESS TO LIMIT DISCRETION IN POLICE PRACTICES AND INTAKE PROCEDURES WILL UNDOUBTEDLY EXPAND TO INCLUDE OTHER AREAS OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTECTION NORMS EXERT A STRONG INFLUENCE ON THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. PROCEDURES SHOULD EMPHASIZE RELIABILITY, VISIBILITY, FAIRNESS, AND CONSISTENCY AND THE SYSTEM SHOULD BE DESIGNED SO THAT SANCTIONS IMPOSE THE LEAST DEPRIVATION ON AN OFFENDER CONSISTENT WITH THE GOAL OF PREVENTION.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS LAW-SCHOOL
AUSTIN, TEXAS

0100047405999

SELLIN, THORSTEN. SYSTEMS OF REPORTING "CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE", IN SELECTED FOREIGN COUNTRIES. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, 60 P.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE SYSTEMS FOR COLLECTION OF DATA ON CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES MAY BE HELPFUL TO THOSE FORMULATING SIMILAR PLANS FOR USE BY A STATE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS. THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS MAY BE MADE REGARDING THE SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND WEST GERMANY. (1) THE BRITISH AND GERMAN SYSTEMS ARE SIMILAR TO THE UNIFORM

CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES IN THAT THEY REQUIRE THE POLICE SUBMIT MONTHLY AND ANNUAL REPORTS ON SUMMARY SCHEDULES. THE NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH SYSTEMS, ON THE CONTRARY, ARE BASED ON INDIVIDUAL CASE REPORTS AND ARE THEREFORE SUPERIOR TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY ELIMINATE ERRORS IN THE TABULATION OF ORIGINAL OFFENSE DATA BY THE NUMEROUS REPORTING AGENCIES THROUGH CENTRALIZING ALL SUCH TABULATION IN THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS. (2) WHILE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS LIST ONLY SEVEN SERIOUS OFFENSES IN CLASSIFYING "CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE," THE FOREIGN SYSTEMS LIST A LARGE NUMBER. THE BRITISH LIST, FOR INSTANCE, CONTAINS 84 CLASSES OF INDICTABLE CRIMES AND 7 CLASSES OF NON-INDICTABLE ONES. (3) ALL THE FOREIGN SYSTEMS ARE BASED ON CRIMINAL CODES OF STATUTES. THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATES WHICH CODE SECTIONS OR STATUTES ARE COVERED BY A SPECIFIC CLASS. (4) GENERALLY, THE POLICE CLASSIFY OFFENSES AS DETERMINED BY A COMPLETED INVESTIGATION OF THE COMPLAINT, BUT THE BRITISH SYSTEM, FOR INSTANCE, REQUIRES IN CASE OF MURDER THAT THE FINAL CLASSIFICATION BE BASED ON JUDICIAL DECISION. (5) THE FOREIGN SYSTEMS REVEAL SOME INTERESTING FACTS TO THOSE WHO ARE CONCERNED WITH COMPARING THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINALITY IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. (AUTH. ED.)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

0100047406999

MCKAY, HENRY D. SUBSEQUENT ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS, AND COMMITMENTS AMONG FORMER JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967. 124 P.

TO ASCERTAIN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INSTITUTIONS THAT DEAL WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE DELINQUENTS OR SCHOOL TRUANTS OR WHO PRESENT SPECIAL SCHOOL PROBLEMS, TWO FOLLOW-UP STUDIES WERE MADE OF RECIDIVISM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THE FIRST IS AN INTENSIVE STUDY; THE SECOND IS AN EXTENSIVE STUDY. THE INTENSIVE STUDY IS A FOLLOW-UP, THROUGH OFFICIAL SOURCES, OF THE SUBSEQUENT ADULT ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS, AND COMMITMENTS OF A RELATIVELY SMALL SAMPLE OF JUVENILE COURT CASES WHICH WERE ANALYZED WITH REFERENCE TO TYPE OF COMMUNITY, ETHNIC IDENTIFICATION, TYPE OF CRIME, AGE AT FIRST OFFENSE, AND NUMBER OF COURT APPEARANCES. THE SECOND STUDY IS A FOLLOW-UP, FOR DIFFERENT PERIODS OF TIME, OF THE SUBSEQUENT CAREERS OF LARGE SAMPLES OF DELINQUENTS. THE SECOND STUDY SHOWS THE CONSISTENCY OF FINDINGS OVER TIME. TOGETHER THESE STUDIES INDICATE THE INCREASE IN THE PROBABILITY OF INVOLVEMENT IN ADULT CRIME AS THE OFFENDER MOVES THROUGH THE REHABILITATIVE INSTITUTIONS. THE MAJOR FINDINGS SHOW THAT LITTLE SUCCESS ATTENDS PRESENT EFFORTS TO REHABILITATE THESE CHILDREN. IT IS COMMONLY ASSUMED THAT IF INSTITUTIONS ARE NOT EFFECTIVELY PERFORMING THEIR FUNCTION IT IS DUE TO INADEQUACIES IN STAFF, STAFF TRAINING, OR INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES. IT IS SUGGESTED INSTEAD THAT THE UTILITY OF PRESENT INSTITUTIONAL FORMS BE REASSESSED AND NEW TYPES OF PROGRAMS EXPERIMENTED WITH.

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY STUDIES
INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

0100047407999

OVERBY, ALBERT W. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MINORITY GROUPS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, 12 P.

THERE IS EVIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF DIFFERENTIAL APPLICATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW AND AND PROCEDURES TO MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS. THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS HAS FOUND THAT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES EXISTS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, REPRESENTATION BY LEGAL COUNSEL, BAIL SETTING PRACTICES, JURY SELECTION, TRIAL PROCEDURE, SENTENCING, JAIL CONDITIONS, AND TREATMENT OF PRISONERS. TO THE EXTENT THAT ANY PERSONS ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF RACE OR VIEWS THEY HOLD, THE GOALS OF THE SYSTEM ARE UNACHIEVED AND THE FAITH OF THOSE PERSONS IN THE SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND DEMOCRACY IS DIMINISHED.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

0100047408999

SELIH, ALENKA. VIKTIMOLOGIJA IN NJENA VLOGA V BOJU ZOPER KRIMINALITETO. (VICTIMOLOGY AND ITS ROLE IN THE WAR ON CRIME.) REVILJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO, 18(1/2): 37-428 1967.

IN CONSIDERING THE BASIC ISSUES CONCERNING VICTIMOLOGY, THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF VON HENTIG AND MENDELSON ARE EVALUATED; VON HENTIG'S VIEWPOINTS ARE CONSIDERED EASILY ACCEPTABLE. A SURVEY OF VICTIMOLOGICAL QUESTIONS AS TREATED BY CRIMINAL LAW IS PRESENTED. THE PART PLAYED BY THE VICTIM IN THE GENESIS OF CRIME, THE DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF VICTIMS, AND DIFFERENT GROUPS OF OFFENSES ESPECIALLY INTERESTING FROM THE VICTIMOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW ARE DESCRIBED. CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN THE WORK CONTRIBUTED BY YUGOSLAV THEORY AND PRACTICE AND THE NEW FINDINGS OF YUGOSLAV SCHOLARS.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA

0100047409999

EMPEY, LAMAR T. PEER GROUP INFLUENCES IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 51 P.

IF ADEQUATE CORRECTIONAL STRATEGIES ARE TO BE DEVELOPED, ACCOUNT MUST BE TAKEN OF THE EFFECTS OF PEER GROUPS ON CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS, FIRST, IN THEIR INFLUENCE IN CRIME CAUSATION AND ON THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS AND SECOND, IN THE GENERATION OF OPPOSING INMATE-STAFF PEER GROUPS WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATION ITSELF. SINCE LEGAL AND TREATMENT TRADITIONS FAVOR AN INDIVIDUALISTIC APPROACH, PROCEDURES ARE DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH THE OFFENDER AS A SOCIAL ATOM RATHER THAN A REPRESENTATIVE OF A SOCIETAL SUBGROUP. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT DELINQUENCY IS A GROUP PHENOMENON AND THAT ADULT CRIME TOO IS INFLUENCED BY SUBGROUP ATTITUDES AND PRESSURES. DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR APPEARS TO BE A PRODUCT OF EXPERIENCE IN A DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE, A CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEM, OR A PRISON CASTE SYSTEM. THUS, PEER GROUP INFLUENCES MUST BE MADE THE TARGET OF CHANGE. TREATMENT SHOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD THE OFFENDER AS A

MEMBER OF THAT SYSTEM. THE SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS SHOULD PROBABLY BE THE FUNCTION OF TOTAL GROUP INTERACTION INCLUDING STAFF MEMBERS. SUCCESSFUL CHANGE REQUIRES GROUP SUPPORT; THE OBJECTIVE, THEREFORE, WOULD BE TO CREATE A PROCESS BY WHICH A GROUP COULD EXAMINE NON-DELINQUENT ALTERNATIVES TO ITS PRESENT STANDARDS AND NORMS.

YOUTH STUDIES CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

0100047410999

CRAIG, ROGER. SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH LEGISLATION. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, 25 P.

DURING THE LAST THREE DECADES, SPECIAL LEGISLATION HAS BEEN ENACTED IN THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHING COMMITMENT PROCEDURES FOR SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHS. LEGISLATORS HAVE RESPONDED TO PUBLIC PRESSURES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST SERIOUS SEX OFFENDERS WITHOUT CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF HOW THE STATUTES WOULD FUNCTION OR OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES INVOLVED. FAILURE OF TRADITIONAL CORRECTIONAL PROCEDURES TO REHABILITATE THE MENTALLY ILL DEVIANT PROVIDED THE MORAL JUSTIFICATION FOR AUTHORIZING LONG PERIODS OF CONFINEMENT. HOWEVER, SINCE THE ASSUMPTIONS WHICH UNDERLIE THESE LAWS GREATLY EXAGGERATE BOTH THE DANGEROUSNESS AND THE MENTAL ILLNESS OF THE SEX OFFENDER AND TREATMENT FACILITIES ARE EITHER LACKING OR INADEQUATE, SPECIAL LEGISLATION IS PROBABLY NOT JUSTIFIED FOR THIS GROUP. ALSO THE PROCEDURES FOLLOWED DURING THE COMMITMENT PROCESS DO NOT ADEQUATELY INSURE THE PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS. THE MOST CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION WOULD BE THE REPEAL OF THE SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH STATUTES. A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF ALL SEX CRIMES SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN, AND FACILITIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISABILITIES IN ALL JURISDICTIONS NEED TO BE IMPROVED. IF THE STATUTES ARE NOT REPEALED, DEFINITIONS OF SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHY MUST BE MORE EXACT, CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS MUST BE GUARDED, SOME LIMIT MUST BE PUT ON LENGTH OF COMMITMENT, AND RELEASE PROCEDURES SHOULD BE IMPROVED.

0100047411999

LITTLE, ARTHUR D. DRUG ABUSE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967, 110 P., APP.

THE MAJOR DEFECT OF THE WHOLE LAW ENFORCEMENT STRUCTURE RELATING TO DRUGS IS THE LACK OF APPROPRIATE MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS. EVEN THE MEASURE OF EFFECTIVENESS VARIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. IN THE PAST FEW YEARS, THE PRESENT POLICY WITH RESPECT TO DRUG ABUSE HAS NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL. POSSIBLE CHANGES IN EXPENDITURES REGARDING THESE POLICIES INCLUDE COMBINATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, WHILE CHANGES IN OPERATING PROCEDURE MIGHT INCLUDE U.S. ENTRANCE INTO INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT, USE OF CHEMICAL DETECTION TESTS, AND REWARDS FOR INFORMERS. NO SPECIFIC CHANGES IN EITHER TREATMENT OR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES ARE CURRENTLY POSSIBLE. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; DRUG USERS AND TAKERS; SOCIAL COSTS, OBJECTIVES AND REMEDIES; NARCOTICS, DRUGS AND THE LAW; ENFORCEMENT OF DRUG LAWS; TREATMENT REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION; THE PRESENT SITUATION; POSSIBLE CHANGES.

0100047412999

BROWN, WILLIAM P. THE POLICE AND CORRUPTION. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 193 P.

MOST POLICE CORRUPTION REPRESENTS AN INABILITY TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY IN A COMPLICATED SYSTEM OF RELATIONSHIPS IN A POLICE ORGANIZATION. THE MAJOR PRESSURES WHICH LEAD TO CORRUPTION ARE: (1) INABILITY TO DISASSOCIATE THEMSELVES FROM LOOSE GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS IMPROPRIETY; (2) IMPROPER AND INADEQUATE POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL CONTROL; (3) VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE FAILINGS; AND (4) OCCASIONAL CORRUPTION OF INDIVIDUALS PRIOR TO POLICE TRAINING. ESSENTIAL TO OVERCOMING POLICE CORRUPTION ARE THE RECOGNITION OF CERTAIN REQUIRED STANDARDS IN THE GOVERNANCE OF POLICE ORGANIZATION AND NEW ROLE DEFINITIONS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE ANALYSES. CONTENTS: THE PROBLEM AND ITS IMPLICATIONS; THE PATTERN OF CORRUPTION; THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION; SOME UNANSWERED QUESTIONS; CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

SEARCH OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
ALBANY, NEW YORK

0100047413999

CROXTON, TOM A. THE KENT CASE AND ITS CONSEQUENCE. JOURNAL OF FAMILY LAW, 7(1): 1-13, 1967.

KENT V. UNITED STATES IS A LANDMARK DECISION REGARDING A JUVENILE'S REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL IN A WAIVER PROCEEDING. THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN THIS CASE SUGGESTED THAT THE ATTORNEY IN SUCH A PROCEEDING SHOULD BE AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE ALL REPORTS REGARDING THE CHILD THAT ARE COMPILED BY SOCIAL AGENCIES; HENCE, THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST WILL BE PUT IN A POSITION OF DEFENDING HIS REPORTS IN THE FACE OF CROSS EXAMINATION. IT IS FEARED THAT THIS DEVELOPMENT WILL CREATE A ROLE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST AS THERAPIST AND COUNSELOR AND AS EXPERT WITNESS, RENDERING HIM INEFFECTIVE IN BOTH CAPACITIES. IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE ATTORNEY BECOME A "PARTICIPANT DECISION MAKER" TO AID THE COURT BY CLARIFYING EXISTING REPORTS AND REQUESTING FURTHER INVESTIGATION. THUS, THE WAIVER PROCEEDING WOULD LOSE ITS ADVERSARY CHARACTER, AND THE ATTORNEY WOULD BE PART OF A DISPOSITIONAL TEAM THAT INCLUDES THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS AND THE COURT, WITH REHABILITATION OF THE CHILD AS ITS GOAL. (AUTH. ED.)

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

0100047414999

HANSEN, RICHARD H. SUGGESTED GUIDELINES FOR CHILD ABUSE LAWS. JOURNAL OF FAMILY LAW, 7(1):61-65, 1967.

FORTY-NINE STATES HAVE CHILD ABUSE LAWS WHICH PROTECT CHILDREN FROM THEIR FAMILIES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THESE STATUTES AND ATTENDANT PROCEDURES DO NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE. THE JUDGE BEFORE WHOM A CHILD ABUSE CASE IS BROUGHT SHOULD HAVE POWER TO DIRECT STUDIES OF THE CHILD AND HIS FAMILY (THE FIRST TIME THAT AN ABUSE OF THE CHILD IS REPORTED) TO DETERMINE IF THE CHILD IS OR

CAN BE PROPERLY CARED FOR BY HIS FAMILY. SINCE ABUSED CHILDREN USUALLY DO NOT LIVE TO BE BROUGHT TO COURT A THIRD TIME, THE PARENTS SHOULD BE PRESUMED UNFIT ON THE SECOND REPORT OF ABUSE TO THE CHILD. APPROPRIATE MEASURES COULD THEN BE TAKEN TO FIND FIT CUSTODIANS FOR THE CHILD UNLESS THE PARENTS OVERCOME THIS PRESUMPTION. (AUTH. ED.)

0100047415999

HARE, ROBERT D., HARE, AVERIL S. PSYCHOPATHIC BEHAVIOR: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. EXCERPTA CRIMINOLOGIA, 7(4): 365-386, 1967.

THIS SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PSYCHOPATHIC BEHAVIOR IS BASED ON BOOKS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND IS ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADINGS: (1) BOOKS; GENERAL REVIEWS OF LITERATURE; (2) ETIOLOGY; DIAGNOSIS; CASE HISTORIES; GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE AND THEORETICAL STUDIES; (3) TREATMENT; (4) PSYCHOMETRIC STUDIES; (5) CORTICAL, PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL STUDIES; AND (6) GENERAL EMPIRICAL AND STATISTICAL STUDIES; LEARNING, MOTIVATION, COGNITION, PERCEPTION, STRESS AND JUDGMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER, CANADA

0100047416999

HESS, ALBERT GÜNTHER. THE AMERICAN JUVENILE COURT: THEN AND NOW. REPRINT FROM: KRIMINOLOGISCHE WEGZEICHEN Festschrift für Hans von Hentig. HAMBURG, GERMANY, KRIMINALISTISCHE VERLAG, 1967, P. 271-286.

THE JUVENILE COURT IN AMERICA HAS AS ITS THEORETICAL BASIS AN EX-POST FACTO ADAPTATION OF THE ENGLISH LEGAL DOCTRINE OF PARENS PATRIAE. THUS, THE AMERICAN STATES WERE VIEWED AS THE SUCCESSORS OF THE BRITISH KING, WHO COULD ACT ON BEHALF OF NEEDY CHILDREN THROUGH CHANCERY COURT. SINCE THE INTENTIONS OF THE COURT ARE CONSIDERED BENEVOLENT, PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS OF CRIMINAL COURTS HAVE BEEN DE-EMPHASIZED, AND THE "INFORMALITY" OF THE CHANCERY COURTS MARKS THE PROCEEDINGS. CURRENTLY THERE IS MUCH CRITICISMS OF THE COURT'S ABUSES, INEFFICIENCY AND BAD PUBLIC RELATIONS. LAWYERS, AND MOST RECENTLY, HIGHER COURTS, HAVE DECRIED THE LACK OF COUNSEL FOR JUVENILES UNDER THE COURT'S JURISDICTION. NEVERTHELESS, FEW WANT TO ABOLISH THE JUVENILE COURT. THE DESIRE IS, RATHER, TO STRENGTHEN IT AND REMEDY ITS WEAKNESSES. FINALLY, EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO MAKE THE COURT PROCESS MORE INDIVIDUALISTIC.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
44 EAST 23 STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

0100047417999

GIANNELL, A. STEVEN. CRIMINOSINTESI. (CRIMINOSYNTHESIS.) QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA, 9(2): 145-163, 1967.

CRIMINOSYNTHESIS AIMS AT A GENERAL THEORY CAPABLE OF EXPLAINING EVERY OFFENSE AND EVERY TYPE OF OFFENDER PERSONALITY BY THE SAME FACTORS. EVERY OFFENSE CAN BE EXPLAINED AND PREDICTED ON THE BASIS OF A SYNTHESIS CONCERNING THE TYPE AND INTENSITY OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS: NEED FRUSTRATION, INTERNAL INHIBITION, EXTERNAL

INHIBITION, CONTACT WITH REALITY, SITUATIONAL CRIME POTENTIAL, AND POTENTIAL SATISFACTION. THE THEORY ENABLES PREDICTION OF CRIME PRONENESS AND CAN BE APPLIED IN THE PROCESS OF THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
POTSDAM, NEW YORK 13676

0100047418999

SEARCH AND SEIZURE AT THE BORDER - THE BORDER SEARCH.
RUTGERS LAW REVIEW, 21(3): 513-525, 1967.

BORDER SEARCHES MUST BE CONDUCTED WITHIN THE FOURTH AMENDMENT STANDARDS OF REASONABLENESS. THE STANDARDS ARE MORE FLEXIBLE THAN THOSE APPLIED IN THE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY, BUT IN THE AREA OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS THEY ARE STRICTER. AT PRESENT, HOWEVER, THE COURTS HAVE ERRED IN NOT REQUIRING CUSTOMS AGENTS TO OBTAIN A WARRANT PRIOR TO SEARCHING AN INDIVIDUAL. IN ADDITION, A NEW, MORE RESTRICTIVE, THOUGH STILL QUITE FLEXIBLE DEFINITION FOR BORDER SEARCHES SHOULD BE ADOPTED IN RELATION TO PROBABLE CAUSE.

0100047419999

VELOTTI, GIUSEPPE. LA RIEDUCAZIONE DEL CONDANNATO ED IL CONSIGLIO DI PATRONATO. (THE REEDUCATION OF OFFENDERS AND THE PRISONERS AID COUNCIL.) RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI, 16(3): 341-352, 1967.

POST-RELEASE ASSISTANCE AIMED AT THE REEDUCATION OF THE OFFENDER IN ITALY FOLLOWS A TRADITION DATING TO THE EFFORTS OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO IN THE 16TH CENTURY. CURRENT LAW PROVIDES FOR THE CREATION OF PRISONERS AID SOCIETIES, (CONSIGLIO DI PATRONATO) IN ORDER TO GIVE AID TO OFFENDERS AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL VISIT PRISONERS REGULARLY TO PREPARE THEM FOR RELEASE. THE COUNCIL ASSISTS IN SECURING EMPLOYMENT, SUPERVISES THE CONDUCT OF EX-PRISONERS, REPORTS TO THE COURT ABOUT THEIR BEHAVIOR, AND ORGANIZES RELIEF WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED EX-PRISONERS. IT INQUIRES ABOUT FAMILY CONDITIONS, HELPING TO MAINTAIN GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PRISONER AND HIS FAMILY. THE COUNCIL PROCURES EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FAMILY MEMBERS, ASSISTS MOTHERS AND CHILDREN, AND, IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES, EVEN SUPPLIES FINANCIAL AID.

CURRENT PROJECTS

0100047420999

JAMES BANKS. ROVING LEADERS. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 5, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION FEBRUARY, 1968.

"ROVING LEADERS" IS A DETACHED WORKER PROGRAM DESIGNED TO SEEK OUT HARD CORE YOUTH NOT INVOLVED IN OTHER PROGRAMS AND DIRECT THEM TO RELEVANT AGENCIES AND SERVICES. THIS PROGRAM DEMONSTRATED ITS VALIDITY DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION NOW OPERATES IT AS PART OF ITS REGULAR PROGRAM. ADDITIONAL FUNDS HAVE NOW BEEN REQUESTED FOR THREE ROVING LEADER AIDES WHO WILL ASSIST THE LEADERS IN DESIGNING ACTIVITY PROGRAMS FOR YOUNGER CHILDREN AND HELP TEACH ATHLETIC AND SOCIAL SKILLS. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTRUCTIVE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE LEADER AIDES AND CRIME-PRONE HOSTILE YOUTH FOR THE PURPOSE OF REDIRECTING AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES INTO MORE SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE CHANNELS. THE LEADER AIDE ASSOCIATES CONSTANTLY WITH THE YOUTH IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO SERVE AS ROLE MODEL. HE IS ABLE TO FUNCTION MORE EFFECTIVELY TOWARD THE REDUCTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IF HE COMMANDS THE RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE OF THE YOUTHS.

DIRECTOR
UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION
1100 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100047421999

PAUL H. KUSUDA. AN ASSESSMENT OF NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL DEFICITS AMONG DANGEROUS ASSAULTIVE AND SEX OFFENDER GROUPS. OTHER PERSONNEL: ASHER R. PACT; JAMES E. COWDEN; H. THOMAS BASSETT; RAY ANDERSON. INSTITUTIONS: WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, BUREAU OF RESEARCH; UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MEDICAL SCHOOL. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 1, 1968.

CLINICIANS INVOLVED IN THE ASSESSMENT OF JUVENILE AND ADULT OFFENDERS INCARCERATED AT WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES HAVE REPEATEDLY POINTED OUT THE NEED FOR MORE RELIABLE AND VALID ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR OFFENDERS WHOSE OFFENSES MAY BE AN OUTGROWTH OF ORGANIC BRAIN DAMAGE. CURRENTLY, THERE IS NO TESTING EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE FOR ANYTHING BEYOND A VERY CRUDE SCREENING OF CERTAIN TYPES OF BRAIN DAMAGE. THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT DEFICITS IN EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROLS OVER IMPULSES AS WELL AS IN PERCEPTUALMOTOR AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING MAY BE IMPORTANT CAUSAL FACTORS, PARTICULARLY AMONG CERTAIN TYPES OF ASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS. IT SEEMS ESSENTIAL TO DEVELOP AN ASSESSMENT PROGRAM WHICH WILL PROVIDE DETAILED INFORMATION AS TO THE NATURE OF ANY DEFICITS DUE TO BRAIN DAMAGE AS WELL AS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE OVERT BEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES OF THESE DEFICITS. THIS IS VIEWED AS A PILOT PROJECT TO ASSESS THE EFFICACY OF SUCH ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES. IF RESULTS APPEAR PROMISING, THE EVENTUAL GOAL WOULD BE TO INCORPORATE THESE ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES INTO THE SCREENING PROGRAMS CURRENTLY IN USE AT RECEPTION CENTERS FOR NEW ADMISSIONS TO WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. COMPARISONS WILL BE MADE BETWEEN SAMPLES OF VARIOUS SUBGROUPS OF MALE ASSAULTIVE AND SEX OFFENDERS

IN WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND MATCHED SAMPLES OF NON-ASSAULTIVE MALE OFFENDERS (E. G., PROPERTY OFFENDERS). THERE WILL BE APPROXIMATELY 50-75 OFFENDERS IN EACH SUBGROUP. THE SAMPLES WILL INITIALLY BE COMPARED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY ARE ESSENTIALLY SIMILAR IN AGE-RANGE, RACIAL COMPOSITION, SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL. IF NOT, MATCHING PROCEDURES WILL BE UTILIZED TO EQUALIZE THE SAMPLES ON THESE FACTORS. IN ADDITION, COMPARISONS WILL BE MADE BETWEEN THE ABOVE SUBGROUPS AND NORMATIVE SAMPLES ALREADY TESTED AT THE NEUROPSYCHOLOGY LABORATORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MEDICAL SCHOOL. AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO ASSESS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEGREE AND TYPE OF BRAIN DAMAGE AND TYPE AND SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSES. SINCE THESE INMATES WILL ALSO HAVE HAD RELATIVELY COMPLETE PERSONALITY APPRAISALS, RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PERSONALITY FUNCTIONING AND BRAIN DAMAGE CAN ALSO BE ASSESSED. SINCE THIS STUDY IS EXPLORATORY IN NATURE, NO SPECIFIC HYPOTHESES ARE BEING TESTED. HOWEVER, DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ABOVE SUBGROUPS WILL BE TESTED FOR SIGNIFICANCE USING A VARIETY OF PARAMETRIC AND NONPARAMETRIC TESTS, DEPENDING UPON THE NATURE OF THE DATA BEING COMPARED. FINDINGS ARE EXPECTED TO CONTRIBUTE TO OUR KNOWLEDGE AND MAY PROVIDE TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE OUR SKILLS IN IDENTIFYING, PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING DANGEROUS ASSAULTIVE INDIVIDUALS.

CHIEF, BUREAU OF RESEARCH
WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS
MADISON, WISCONSIN

0100047422999

PROFESSOR ALLISON DUNHAM. PRELIMINARY RESEARCH FOR A UNIFORM FAMILY CODE. INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS; FORD FOUNDATION; U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. DATES: BEGAN APRIL 1, 1967.

THIS IS AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE NEED FOR A COMPLETE FAMILY LAW CODE AND THE FEASIBILITY OF DRAFTING ONE.

AMERICAN BAR CENTER
1155 EAST 60 STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60637

0100047423999

DOROTHY J. KIESTER. TRAINING IMPACT PROJECT: AN ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP A PRACTICAL METHOD TO EVALUATE THE EFFECT OF TRAINING JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS ON JOB PERFORMANCE. OTHER PERSONNEL: MASON P. THOMAS, JR.; RICHARD R. MCMAHON. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA; U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION AUGUST 31, 1968.

THIS PROJECT WILL DEVELOP A METHOD FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SHORT COURSE TRAINING. A SELECTED GROUP OF PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS ASSIGNED TO SERVE THE JUVENILE COURTS IS THE TARGET GROUP. TRAINING, CONSISTING OF SIX SESSIONS OF 12 HOURS EACH EXTENDED OVER A FIVE MONTHS PERIOD, WAS TAILORED TO THE NEEDS OF THE GROUP IN BOTH CONTENT AND TEACHING METHODS. SUMMARIES OF THE CONTENT OF EACH TRAINING SESSION WERE GIVEN TO THE PARTICIPANTS AND SENT TO THEIR SUPERVISORS. ONE BRIEFING SESSION WITH SUPERVISORS WAS CONDUCTED MIDWAY IN THE TRAINING PERIOD. EVALUATION MEASURES INCLUDE TESTS OF TRAINEES' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES, STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH SUPERVISORS.

KEY SCHOOL PERSONNEL AND JUVENILE COURT JUDGES IN ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTIES, AND READING OF TRAINEES' CASE RECORDS AGAINST A SCHEDULE DESIGNED TO COVER AREAS IDENTIFIED AS TEACHING OBJECTIVES IN THE TRAINING PROGRAM. EACH OF THESE MEASURES WAS USED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TRAINING AND AGAIN SIX TO EIGHT MONTHS AFTER THE TRAINING WAS CONCLUDED.

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, 27514

0100047424999

LIEUTENANT THOMAS HASTINGS. TEENS ON PATROL (TOP). INSTITUTIONS: ROCHESTER JOBS, INC., ROCHESTER, NEW YORK; ROCHESTER POLICE BUREAU, POLICE COMMUNITY SERVICES UNIT; ROCHESTER RECREATION BUREAU; CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION; ROCHESTER COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE; ROCHESTER CITY PERSONNEL OFFICE. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 27, 1967. CONTINUING.

THE TEENS ON PATROL PROGRAM (TOP) HAS TWO PURPOSES: TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTHS AND TO INVOLVE INNER-CITY YOUTH WITH THE POLICE BUREAU. FIFTY-TWO YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, 16 TO 19 YEARS OLD, WERE SELECTED AS THE INITIAL MEMBERS OF TOP. THE YOUTH ASSIGNED HAVE PATROL AND REPORTING DUTIES IN RECREATIONAL AND OTHER AREAS; THEY ARE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES EARNING A \$1.75 PER HOUR. TEENS ON PATROL HAVE NO POLICE POWER, RATHER THEY ARE UTILIZED AS A PREVENTIVE FORCE. TOP EMPLOYEES SUPERVISE LOCATIONS, PRIMARILY RECREATIONAL AREAS, SUBMIT WRITTEN REPORTS ON THEIR WORK AND ON ANY UNSAFE OR UNSANITARY CONDITIONS, COOPERATE WITH RECREATION BUREAU STAFF TO PREVENT INJURY, PROTECT PERSONS AND PROPERTY AND TO MAINTAIN PEACE. THE BASIC SELECTION CRITERIA WERE THE LEADERSHIP ABILITY, MOTIVATION AND FINANCIAL NEED. ALL CANDIDATES WERE GIVEN AN INTENSIVE ONE WEEK TRAINING SESSION. THEREAFTER THROUGHOUT THE PROGRAM ALL TOP PERSONNEL MET WITH POLICE OFFICERS ONE TO TWO HOURS EACH WEEK TO ASSESS PROGRESS REPORTS AND TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF MUTUAL CONCERN. IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR WEEKLY TRAINING ALL TOP PERSONNEL ARE VISITED AT LEAST TWICE DAILY BY DISTRICT PATROL OFFICERS AND OFFICERS OF THE POLICE COMMUNITY SERVICES UNIT SPECIFICALLY ASSIGNED TO THIS PROGRAM. THE CURRENT TOP PROGRAM IS PRIMARILY A SUMMER PROGRAM FUNDED BY ROCHESTER JOBS, INC., BUT MONEY IS AVAILABLE FOR FINANCING THROUGH NOVEMBER 15, 1967. IT IS HOPED THAT IT CAN BE MADE A PERMANENT PROGRAM ON A SMALLER SCALE.

DIRECTOR
POLICE COMMUNITY SERVICES UNIT
CITY PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, 14614

0100047425999

REVEREND WILLIAM A. DRURY. TEEN HAVEN. INSTITUTIONS: CHRISTIAN YOUTH SERVICES, INC., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA; TEEN HAVEN, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. DATES: BEGAN 1964. CONTINUING.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TEEN HAVEN IS "CHANGE THE INDIVIDUAL AND HE WILL CHANGE THE ENVIRONMENT." THEY TRY TO PROVIDE THE SPIRITUAL MOTIVATION WHICH WILL PROVIDE THE PURPOSE, GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION NEEDED BY THE PREDELINQUENT AND DELINQUENT. THERE ARE NOW THREE TEEN HAVENS IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA. RESIDENT STAFF MEMBERS, MANY OF THEM FORMER OFFENDERS, ARE AVAILABLE TO THE YOUTH OF THE

COMMUNITY ON A ROUND-THE-CLOCK BASIS.

0100047426999

H. G. MOHELER. COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS. OTHER PERSONNEL: BRUCE GRANT. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. BUREAU OF PRISONS, FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, DANBURY, CONNECTICUT. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD AUGUST, 1967.

THE PROGRAM AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, DANBURY, CONNECTICUT, IS PART OF A TOTAL PROGRAM OPERATED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF PRISONS. THE PHILOSOPHY BEHIND THE PROGRAM IS THAT THE REHABILITATION OF THE OFFENDER CAN BEST TAKE PLACE IN NORMAL SOCIAL SITUATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY RATHER THAN IN THE ARTIFICIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE PRISON. PRISONERS ARE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN EMPLOYMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, EDUCATION AND RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS IN THE COMMUNITY. AN AVERAGE OF 80 TO 90 INMATES ARE WORKING AT REGULAR JOBS IN THE COMMUNITY. THEY ARE PAID THE SAME WAGES AND GIVEN THE SAME BENEFITS AS OTHER EMPLOYEES. IN THE SCHOOL YEAR 1966-1967, 90 PRISONERS WERE ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL OR VOCATIONAL CLASSES IN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS. PRISONERS ALSO ATTEND SERVICES AT SEVERAL LOCAL CHURCHES.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
U. S. BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON, D. C., 20537

0100047427999

P. G. WARD. SENTENCING PRACTICES IN THE HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE SYDNEY METROPOLITAN AREA. OTHER PERSONNEL: K. O. SHATWELL; R. P. ROULSTON; D. G. HAWKINS. INSTITUTIONS: SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, AUSTRALIA; WALTER E. MEYER RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LAW, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT. DATES: BEGAN MARCH, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER, 1967.

STAGE I OF THIS PROJECT CONSISTS OF A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RECORDS OF 5,000 PERSONS REPORTED UPON BEFORE SENTENCING BY THE NSW ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL
167 PHILLIP STREET
SYDNEY, NSW., AUSTRALIA

0100047428999

DR. ANNABELLE S. SHERMAN. TRAINING FEMALE VOLUNTEERS TO SERVE THE ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT GIRL AND HER FAMILY. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC., WASHINGTON, D. C. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 15, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION APRIL 14, 1968.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN IS CONTINUING THE TRAINING OF WOMEN, USUALLY FROM LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC AREAS, AS VOLUNTEERS IN RELEVANT COMMUNITY AGENCIES TO GIVE VARIED SERVICE TO THE ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT GIRL AND HER FAMILY. FOR THE PAST EIGHT MONTHS, OVER ONE HUNDRED WOMEN FROM VARIED ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE TRAINING PROGRAM. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION HAS INDICATED THAT THE TRAINING METHODS USED BY THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF ARE SUCCESSFUL IN REACHING WOMEN WHO HAVE NOT BEEN A PART OF THE TRADITIONAL

COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100047429999

LEO A. CULLOO. PROFESSIONALLY STAFFED AND MULTI-MEDIA
EQUIPPED MOBILE POLICE TRAINING FACILITIES. OTHER
PERSONNEL: CARL J. SCHAEFER. INSTITUTIONS: U. S.
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; NEW JERSEY POLICE
TRAINING COMMISSION. DATES: BEGAN 1966. CONTINUING.

A SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED "MOBILE LEARNING SPACE" WILL BE
CREATED IN WHICH TO OFFER AN ADVANCED SYSTEM OF TRAINING
AND EDUCATION IN POLICE-RELATED INFORMATION AND SKILLS.
THE INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEACHING EFFORTS IN A
CLASSROOM SITUATION WHERE LEARNING MATERIALS ARE DESIGNED
INTO LESSON PLANS THAT INCORPORATE THE SKILLFUL USAGE OF
VARIOUS AUDIOVISUAL DEVICES AND ARE GEARED TO TEACHING
PROCEDURES UTILIZING PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES
WILL BE DEMONSTRATED AND EVALUATED. THESE EXPERIMENTS IN
ADULT TRAINING IN A LEARNING ENVIRONMENT, CONDUCTED BY
PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS, ARE AN INTERIM SOLUTION TO THE
CURRENT PROBLEM OF INFERIOR TRAINING FACILITIES AND
LIMITED SKILLED PERSONNEL FOR TRAINING POLICE OFFICERS.
THE "MOBILE LEARNING SPACE" WILL BE OPERATED IN VARIOUS
LOCATIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NEW JERSEY POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION
24 COMMERCE STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

0100047430999

HAROLD MENDELSON, PH.D. SOCIAL INTERRELATIONSHIPS
BETWEEN DISADVANTAGED POPULATIONS AND AGENCIES OF
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. OTHER PERSONNEL: DAVID BAYLEY.
INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY;
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATION ARTS.
DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JANUARY
31, 1968.

SOCIAL SURVEYS WILL BE CONDUCTED IN DENVER, COLORADO, IN
ORDER TO DETERMINE HOW VARIOUS MUNICIPAL AGENCIES, THE
POLICE IN PARTICULAR, RELATE TO DISADVANTAGED SUB-
POPULATIONS. THE SURVEYS WILL UNCOVER AREAS OF
CONGRUENCE AND INCONGRUENCE IN ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS AS
THEY AFFECT SOCIAL AND GOVERNMENT INTERRELATIONSHIPS
BETWEEN THE DISADVANTAGED AND MUNICIPAL AGENCIES. FOUR
SURVEYS WILL BE CONDUCTED: (1) A QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF
MAJORITY-MINORITY POPULATIONS IN THE CITY OF DENVER; (2)
AN IN-DEPTH SURVEY OF SAMPLES OF THE NEGRO AND SPANISH-
SURNAMED SUBGROUPS IN DENVER; (3) AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF
LEADERS IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND IN MASS
COMMUNICATIONS WHO INFLUENCE THE MINORITY-GROUP MUNICIPAL
GOVERNMENT CLIMATES OF OPINION IN DENVER; (4) A SURVEY OF
A SAMPLE OF MEMBERS OF THE DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT. IT
IS HOPED THAT THE DATA TO BE OBTAINED IN THESE STUDIES
WILL DELINEATE ACTUAL PROBLEM AREAS SO THAT AMELIORATIVE
SOCIAL ACTION BASED OBJECTIVELY OBTAINED EVIDENCE CAN BE
INSTITUTED BY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN THE CITY OF DENVER.

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION
SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATION ARTS
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
DENVER, COLORADO, 80210

0100047431999

TREATMENT ORIENTED IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL IN THE STATE OF OREGON.

INSTITUTIONS: OREGON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, BOARD OF PAROLE AND PROBATION; OREGON STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION; OREGON STATE BOARD OF CONTROL; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MAY 31, 1968.

SUPERVISORY AND LINE STAFF OF CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES IN THE STATE OF OREGON WILL BE THE TARGET GROUP FOR A TREATMENT ORIENTED IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM. IN THE DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE OF THE PROJECT, COMMITTEES WILL STUDY THE UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES, EVOLVEMENT OF PROGRAM MECHANISMS AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE PARTICULAR TRAINING PLAN MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE TOTAL COMMUNITY. THIS PROJECT EMPHASIZES THE COORDINATION OF STRATEGIC PERSONNEL FROM THE ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL WORLDS IN THE TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PHASE.

CORRECTIONS DIVISION
OREGON STATE BOARD OF CONTROL
2570 CENTER STREET, N. E.
SALEM, OREGON, 97310

0100047432929

EMMET P. BRIGGS. THE COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL.

INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; LOS ANGELES COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM AGENCY; UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, YOUTH STUDIES CENTER; FORD FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN MAY 8, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MAY 7, 1968.

THE COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL IS A NON-PROFIT, STATE CHARTERED CORPORATION IN SOUTH LOS ANGELES THAT HAS UNDERTAKEN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HELPING THE WATTS COMMUNITY MAINTAIN ORDER AS A MEANS OF IMPROVING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OFFICIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND RESIDENTS OF THE AREA. THE COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL HAS BEEN FUNCTIONING IN THIS CAPACITY FOR APPROXIMATELY EIGHT MONTHS. THE MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROGRAM ARE TO: (1) REDUCE TENSION BETWEEN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES; (2) REDUCE CRIME BY THEIR PRESENCE; (3) PREVENT DELINQUENCY BY PRESENTING THEMSELVES AS LAW ABIDING MODELS TO THE YOUTH OF THE COMMUNITY WITH WHOM THEY HAVE RAPPORT AND STATUS; (4) DEVELOP A COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER FOR LOW-COST MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF AUTOMOBILES; (5) OFFER AN ACCEPTABLE FORM OF PRE-VOCATIONAL TRAINING, CENTERING AROUND AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.

DIRECTOR
COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL, INC.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

0100047433999

IOWA INSTITUTIONAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

INSTITUTIONS: IOWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD, JUNE, 1967.

THE IOWA INSTITUTIONAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM WILL PROVIDE LEGAL COUNSEL TO INDIGENT INMATES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS IN CIVIL COURT MATTERS. FOUR IOWA PRACTICING ATTORNEYS WILL BE RETAINED TO ASSIST, COUNSEL AND REPRESENT ANY INMATE IN CIVIL MATTERS, WHERE THE

ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL COULD NOT OTHERWISE BE OBTAINED BY THE INMATE. THIS PROGRAM WOULD ALSO EXTEND LEGAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH ANY PAROLE PERIOD TO PERMIT THE PAROLEE TO EFFECT AN EQUAL AND ORDERLY ADJUSTMENT TO SOCIETY. THOSE MATTERS WHICH INSTITUTIONAL COUNSEL COULD NOT SINGULARLY CONCLUDE, DUE TO TIME AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS, WOULD BE REFERRED TO APPROPRIATE LOCAL COUNSEL UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE IOWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION, UNDER SUPERVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL COUNSEL. AT PRESENT NO FACILITY EXISTS TO MEET THIS NEED.

IOWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
1101 FLEMING BUILDING
DES MOINES, IOWA

0100047434999

JOHN H. MCNAMARA, TRAINING AND ORGANIZATION FACTORS AFFECTING POLICE JOB PERFORMANCE. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA, SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA; NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT; RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER, 1961. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE, 1966.

THE FOCUS OF THIS PROJECT IS ON THE JOB SOCIALIZATION OF POLICE RECRUITS. EMPHASIS HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPROPRIATE INTERPERSONAL SKILLS, CONCEPTIONS OF AUTHORITY AND JOB MOTIVATION. A LONGITUDINAL STUDY WILL BE MADE OF CHANGES THAT OCCUR IN THESE DIMENSIONS AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACADEMY TRAINING AND VARYING LENGTHS OF EXPERIENCE AS POLICE OFFICERS. DETERMINANTS OF THE CHANGES ARE BEING IDENTIFIED. ADDITIONALLY, A ROLE-PLAYING EXERCISE WAS DEVELOPED AND GIVEN AN EXPERIMENTAL TRYOUT. THE RESULTS OF THIS TRYOUT ARE BEING EVALUATED PRESENTLY ALONG WITH THE DATA MEASURING CHANGES IN THE POLICE RECRUITS OVER TIME. THESE LATTER DATA CONSIST OF SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED AT THE BEGINNING AND AT THE END OF TRAINING AT THE POLICE ACADEMY AND AT THE END OF ONE YEAR AND TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD. THE DATA ARE BEING ANALYZED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA.

0100047435999

EDWARD L. PAGE, TO DEVELOP ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND UPGRADE THE LOW-SKILLED AND LOW-INCOME WORKER. OTHER PERSONNEL: GEORGE S. ODIONE; DANIEL R. FUSEFELD; SAMUEL T. HARMON; GARTON R. BURKHALTER. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; EMPLOYMENT ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD MAY, 1967.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO CREATE PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS WHO WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING IN THE NORMAL OPERATION OF THE ECONOMY. SEVENTY JOBS WILL BE PROVIDED FOR THE UNSKILLED, SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND RELEASEES FROM MENTAL INSTITUTIONS, PRISONS AND REFORM SCHOOLS, AT A COST OF \$400 PER PARTICIPANT. AN EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM DESIGNED TO OPEN STANDARD JOBS TO THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED WILL BE DEVELOPED IN COOPERATION WITH PRIVATE BUSINESS FIRMS. SEVERAL NEW BUSINESSES WILL BE DEVELOPED TO ENABLE SELECTED INDIVIDUALS TO OWN BUSINESSES OF THEIR OWN. THE EMPLOYMENT ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION WILL ACT AS A CONTRACTOR FOR THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH SIMILAR EMPLOYMENT ENTERPRISES IN OTHER PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE REQUEST OF COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES.

GENERAL MANAGER
EMPLOYMENT ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
725 NORTH UNIVERSITY AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

0100047436999

ROBERT A. GANSER. A STUDY OF SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE ALLEGED AND ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT CHILD. OTHER PERSONNEL: OZZIE STERN; JOSEPH LEHMEN. INSTITUTIONS:

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, DIVISION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION NOVEMBER, 1966.

TWENTY-FIVE COUNTIES WILL BE STUDIED TO IDENTIFY THE LEVEL OF SERVICE PROVIDED THE DELINQUENT CHILD, THEREBY ENABLING THE STATE AGENCY TO MODIFY ITS PROGRAM OF SUPERVISION AND CONSULTATION SERVICES TO THESE COUNTY AGENCIES.

SUPERVISOR, ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES UNIT
DIVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
MADISON, WISCONSIN, 53702

0100047437999

MONROE M. LEFKOWITZ, PH.D. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DATA RESERVOIR FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. INSTITUTIONS: BERKSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH, CANAAN, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER, 1964. CONTINUING.

THE GOALS OF THIS PROJECT ARE TO: (1) CREATE A STORE OF DATA OPEN TO SOCIAL SCIENTISTS FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; (2) STIMULATE RESEARCH IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; (3) PROVIDE FOR THE POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF NORMS AND BASE LINES ON VARIABLES OF CONCERN TO INSTITUTIONS, COURTS, PUBLIC AGENCIES, SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS; (4) TEST SPECIFIC HYPOTHESES OF INTEREST TO THE BERKSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH. DATA ARE GATHERED FROM CASE RECORDS, PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND STAFF RATINGS ON ALL BOYS AT THE BERKSHIRE FARM. RECORDS ARE SYSTEMATICALLY CULLED, PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS ROUTINELY ADMINISTERED AND STAFF RATINGS PERIODICALLY OBTAINED. ITEMS ARE CODED AND ENTERED ON A SUMMARY SHEET IN PREPARATION FOR IBM CARD STORAGE. THE PROJECT IS STILL IN THE EXPLORATORY STAGE. IT IS PLANNED TO INCLUDE NEW ITEMS AND EXCLUDE OLD ONES ON THE BASIS OF EXPERIENCE WITH THE SYSTEM AND UPON DETERMINATION OF SOME OF THE RELEVANT DIMENSIONS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. WHEN THE PROCEDURE IS FUNCTIONING SMOOTHLY, OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD WILL BE ASKED TO COOPERATE IN THE PROGRAM.

RESEARCH DIRECTOR
BERKSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH
CANAAN, NEW YORK, 12029

0100047438999

LESLIE LEWIS. TRAINING PROGRAM FOR STAFF AND SELECTED YOUTHS AT TWO INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS IN OKLAHOMA. INSTITUTIONS: SOUTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE, DURANT, OKLAHOMA; U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 27, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 26, 1968.

THE PROJECT WILL CONSIST OF TWO PHASES: AN INTENSIVE FORMAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR 75 STAFF MEMBERS AND 20 YOUTHS FROM TWO INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS AT SOUTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE; AND CONTINUING IN-SERVICE TRAINING AT INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS. PHASE I, A SIX-WEEK WORKSHOP FOR ALL LEVELS OF INSTITUTIONAL STAFF, WILL FOCUS ON PROBLEMS OF INDIAN CHILDREN IN BOARDING SCHOOLS, GROUP DYNAMICS, DIFFICULTIES OF MINORITY GROUPS AND EFFECTS OF RECREATION ACTIVITIES. DURING THIS SAME PERIOD, THE 20 YOUTHS WILL RECEIVE TRAINING TO ENABLE THEM TO PROVIDE TUTORIAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN THE PRIMARY GRADES AND WILL PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO DEVELOP THEIR LEADERSHIP QUALITIES SO THAT THEY MAY ASSUME THE ROLES OF LEADERS IN THE SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES. PHASE II WILL FOLLOW UP THE INTENSIVE SUMMER EXPERIENCE WITH IN-SERVICE TRAINING WHICH UTILIZES THE DAILY EXPERIENCE OF THE TRAINEES. THE TRAINING WILL INCLUDE SUCH TECHNIQUES AS DISCUSSION OF CONFLICT SITUATIONS WHICH OCCUR WHILE THE TRAINEES ARE WORKING WITH THE CHILDREN, ROLE PLAYING OF THE SITUATIONS AND EXCHANGE OF ROLES BY THE TRAINEES TO GAIN A BROADER PERSPECTIVE OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL EXPERIENCE. IT IS ALSO PLANNED TO INTEGRATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL YOUTHS WITH ACTIVITIES OF THE LARGER COMMUNITY. IN THE PAST, THE INTERMINGLING OF INDIAN CHILDREN FROM THE BOARDING SCHOOLS WITH THE CHILDREN OF THE COMMUNITY HAS BEEN VERY LIMITED AND UNSUPERVISED. DURING THE GRANT YEAR, SPECIAL EMPHASIS WILL BE PLACED ON ENCOURAGING AND SUPPORTING LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES OF THE INDIAN YOUTHS IN THIS DIRECTION.

SOUTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE
DURANT, OKLAHOMA

C100047439999

ROBERT S. GILLAND. DEVELOPMENT OF CURRICULA FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL. INSTITUTIONS: SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, DELINQUENCY STUDY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER; U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1968.

UNDER ITS CURRENT GRANT, THE DELINQUENCY STUDY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER WILL FOCUS ON THE PREPARATION OF CURRICULUM MATERIALS BASED ON THEIR PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL. SOME CURRICULUM PRODUCTS EXPECTED IN THE FORTHCOMING YEAR WILL DEAL WITH THE ROLE OF THE CLERGY IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHER PLACEMENTS IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, PROBLEMS OF NON-NARCOTIC SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND A REVISION OF THE FORESTRY CAMP GUIDELINES DEVELOPED EARLIER. IN ADDITION, THE CENTER WILL CONTINUE TO WORK ON DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP IN THE BLIGHTED AREAS OF EAST ST. LOUIS AND WILL ALSO CONTINUE COOPERATIVE TRAINING PROGRAMS WITH THE ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION TO UPGRADE THE COMPETENCE OF CORRECTIONAL EMPLOYEES OF THE COMMISSION.

PROJECT DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS

C100047440999

CHARLES V. MATTHEWS. DEVELOPMENT OF AN IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ILLINOIS CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL. INSTITUTIONS: SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS; U. S.

OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE; ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1967.

THE CENTER, IN COOPERATION WITH THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENTS OF CORRECTION AND PAROLE AND PROBATION, WILL CONDUCT AN INTENSIVE SIX MONTHS STATEWIDE SURVEY TO DETERMINE: (1) THE SPECIFIC TRAINING NEEDS OF STATE CORRECTIONAL STAFF; (2) THE SPECIFIC TRAINING NEEDS OF PAROLE AND PROBATION PERSONNEL; (3) COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE. TWO PILOT INSTITUTES FOR CORRECTIONAL AND PAROLE OFFICERS WILL BE CONDUCTED AND EVALUATED. AN ADDITIONAL SIX MONTH PERIOD WILL BE REQUIRED TO DEVELOP A FORMAL TRAINING PROGRAM WHICH WILL EMPHASIZE THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE LITERATURE, DECISION MAKING AND IMPROVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL COMMUNICATIONS. BASED ON FIRST YEAR PLANNING AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING NEEDS AND PILOT PROGRAMS, A YEAR OF OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE RESULTING STATEWIDE TRAINING PROGRAM WILL BE PROVIDED BY OLEA THROUGH A SECOND STAGE GRANT.

DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS

0100047441999

DR. HERMAN PIVEN. PREPARATION OF NATIONAL POLICY GUIDELINES ON MANPOWER AND TRAINING FOR THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1968.

THIS ONE YEAR PROJECT WILL INVOLVE THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL POLICY GUIDELINES ON MANPOWER AND TRAINING FOR THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. TWO LINES OF INQUIRY WILL BE PURSUED TO PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR THE POLICY REPORT: SYSTEMATIC SELECTION, ANALYSIS AND FORMULATION OF DATA ON MANPOWER AND TRAINING ORIGINATING FROM 989 ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND 1449 PRACTICE AGENCIES; AND SYSTEMATIC SELECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON MANPOWER AND TRAINING CONTAINED IN THE REPORTS AND STANDARDS OF GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS, FOUNDATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS AND PROMINENT SPOKESMEN IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. A PUBLICATION WILL BE PRODUCED CONSISTING OF THREE SECTIONS: (1) POLICY GUIDELINES ON ACADEMIC EDUCATION FOR WORK WITH JUVENILE AND ADULT OFFENDERS; (2) POLICY GUIDELINES ON SPECIAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTERS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE; (3) POLICY GUIDELINES ON STAFF TRAINING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. THE PROPOSED POLICY GUIDELINES ARE INTENDED TO HELP BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN GENERALIZED RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION. THE PROJECT PROPOSES TO NARROW THIS GAP BY ANCHORING POLICY GUIDELINES IN DATA ON EXISTING PROGRAMS, COMBINED WITH EMPIRICAL RESPONSES TO ALTERNATIVE PLANS BY THOSE WHO CONDUCT TRAINING AND THOSE WHO RECRUIT THE PRODUCTS OF SUCH TRAINING.

PROJECT DIRECTOR
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
80 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

0100047442999

PROFESSOR JOSEPH W. MCKNIGHT. TEXAS FAMILY CODE PROJECT.

OTHER PERSONNEL: EUGENE L. SMITH. INSTITUTIONS: SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF LAW, DALLAS, TEXAS; BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF LAW, WACO, TEXAS; THE MOODY FOUNDATION; THE HOBLITZELLE FOUNDATION; THE STATE BAR OF TEXAS. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1, 1969.

THE OBJECT OF THE FAMILY CODE PROJECT IS TO PRODUCE A COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY CODE FOR ENACTMENT BY THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AT ITS 1969 SESSION. THE WORK HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO FIVE SEGMENTS: MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY; MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE; CUSTODY AND SUPPORT; ADOPTION, PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS AND TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS; AND JUVENILE LAW. WHEREAS THE DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN WILL BE TREATED UNDER THE HEADING OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS, CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AMONG JUVENILES WILL BE DEALT WITH UNDER THE HEADING OF JUVENILE LAW. THE TEXAS PENAL CODE IS NOW BEING REVISED THROUGH A PROJECT ADMINISTERED BY THE SCHOOL OF LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS. THE COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE LAW IS, THEREFORE, WORKING NOT ONLY WITH THIS PROJECT BUT ALSO WITH THE ONE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

DIRECTOR
TEXAS FAMILY CODE PROJECT
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW
DALLAS, TEXAS, 75222

0100047443999

DONALD K. FLETCHER. DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAM. OTHER PERSONNEL: DALE W. DOERR; HUGH KABAT; WILLIAM J. SHEFFIELD; WILLIAM J. SKINNER. INSTITUTIONS: SMITH KLINE AND FRENCH LABORATORIES, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA; AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. DATES: BEGAN 1962. CONTINUING.

THE DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAM CONSISTS OF VARIOUS PROGRAMS AND MATERIALS DESIGNED TO INFORM PROFESSIONAL AND LAY GROUPS ABOUT THE PROPER USES OF DRUGS AND THE DANGERS OF DRUG ABUSE. THE PUBLICATIONS ARE DESIGNED FOR BOTH SPECIFIC PROFESSIONAL GROUPS AND THE LAY PUBLIC. THE PROGRAMS INCLUDE: (1) SPEAKERS BUREAU PROGRAM - SK&F PROFESSIONAL SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES WORKING IN VARIOUS AREAS OF THE COUNTRY SPEAK FREQUENTLY TO CIVIC AND LAY AUDIENCE GROUPS CONCERNING DRUG ABUSE. (2) PHARMACY COLLEGE DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM - THIS PROGRAM CONSISTS OF A PREPARED MANUAL AND SUPPORTING LITERATURE DESIGNED TO ASSIST PHARMACY COLLEGE STUDENTS IN CONDUCTING DRUG ABUSE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS OF THEIR OWN ON THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAMPUSES. SK&F PERSONNEL VISIT THE CAMPUS AND TALK WITH PHARMACY COLLEGE DEANS AND INTERESTED PHARMACY STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS OR FRATERNITIES. PILOT PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED LAST YEAR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AND BUTLER UNIVERSITY. (3) LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS - SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE PROGRAM IN 1962, SMITH KLINE & FRENCH HAS CONDUCTED OR PARTICIPATED IN PROGRAMS IN HUNDREDS OF POLICE SCHOOLS IN ALMOST EVERY STATE AND MAJOR CITY IN THE COUNTRY. (4) DRUG ABUSE SLIDE AND FILM STRIP PROGRAM - AT THE PRESENT TIME, A SLIDE AND FILM STRIP PROGRAM TO ASSIST INTERESTED PERSONS IN CONDUCTING DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAMS IS BEING PREPARED.

MANAGER, DISTRIBUTION PROTECTION
SMITH KLINE AND FRENCH LABORATORIES
1500 SPRING GARDEN STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, 19101

0100047444999

JOHN D. RALSTON, M.D. DIVISION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHIATRY, COLORADO STATE HOSPITAL. INSTITUTIONS: COLORADO DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS; COLORADO STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS, ADULT CORRECTION FACILITIES; COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY, CANON CITY; COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY, BUENA VISTA; COLORADO STATE HOSPITAL, DIVISION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHIATRY, PUEBLO. DATES: BEGAN MAY 1, 1967. CONTINUING.

THE DIVISION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHIATRY WAS ESTABLISHED TO DEVELOP A PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE AVAILABLE TO THE DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTIONS WITHIN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT. THE DIVISION IS BASED AT THE HOSPITAL, BUT THE STAFF MEMBERS SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME AT THE STATE PENITENTIARY IN CANON CITY, COLORADO, AND AT THE REFORMATORY IN BUENA VISTA, COLORADO, WORKING WITH ADULT INMATES. THE DIVISION HAS A THREEFOLD PURPOSE: (1) TO PROVIDE DIRECT PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES ON A REGULAR BASIS TO BOTH INSTITUTIONS; IN ADDITION TO TREATMENT SERVICES, INMATES ARE EVALUATED RELATIVE TO THEIR INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT AND SUITABILITY FOR PAROLE; (2) TO PROMOTE AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE STAFFS OF THE CORRECTIONAL DEPARTMENTS AND TO ASSIST THEM IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF INMATES WITH POSSIBLE MENTAL PROBLEMS AND HOW TO WORK WITH SUCH INMATES; (3) TO BEGIN ASSEMBLING INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT BE USED IN RESEARCH IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY.

DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHIATRY
COLORADO STATE HOSPITAL
1600 WEST 24 STREET
PUEBLO, COLORADO, 81003

0100047445999

PROFESSOR ARTHUR P. MILES. THE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF ADULT MALE PAROLEES IN DANE COUNTY. OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES JABLONSKI; JACK VERHAGEN; PAUL H. KUSUDA; SANGER B. POWERS. INSTITUTIONS: WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, BUREAU OF RESEARCH, MADISON; UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 15, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1967.

THE BROAD PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO GATHER AND ANALYZE DATA CONCERNING THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF ADULT MALE PAROLEES IN DANE COUNTY. AN IMPLICIT ASSUMPTION IS THAT THERE IS RELATIVELY HIGH INCIDENCE OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AMONG MALE PAROLEES WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE TO THE EXISTENCE OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR, CRIME AND RECIDIVISM. THIS MAY BE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT INCOME AND/OR INAPPROPRIATE USE OF INCOME. AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO RELATE THE VARIOUS FORMS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF MALE PAROLEES AND TO ILLUSTRATE THE NEEDS FULFILLED AND UNFULFILLED BY OUR PRESENT SYSTEMS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. FROM THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY, IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE TO SUGGEST INTERVENTIONS WHICH MAY BE USED BY THE VARIOUS PROGRAMS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AS WELL AS THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM TO IMPROVE THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF ADULT MALE PAROLEES. IN ADDITION, THE DATA WILL BE ANALYZED ALONG A TIME CONTINUUM IN AN EFFORT TO RELATE TO PREVIOUS STUDIES POINTING OUT THE HIGH RATE OF RECIDIVISM, BEGINNING AT THE TIME OF RELEASE AND

EXTENDING THROUGH THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF PAROLE. DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1967 A STANDARD SCHEDULE DEVELOPED BY THE AUTHORS WILL BE ADMINISTERED TO A RANDOM SAMPLE OF HALF THE ADULT MALE PAROLEE POPULATION (40) IN DANE COUNTY. EACH INDIVIDUAL CHOSEN FOR THE SAMPLE WILL BE PERSONALLY INTERVIEWED. THE SCHEDULE WILL BE CODED, AND THE DATA WILL BE ENTERED ON MCBEE KEYSORT CARDS FOR ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIPS. THESE DATA WILL ALSO BE TESTED FOR SIGNIFICANCE BY THE CHI-SQUARE METHOD. ONCE THIS IS COMPLETED, CHARTS, DIAGRAMS AND TABLES WILL BE FORMULATED FOR THE FINAL WRITTEN COPY.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON, WISCONSIN

0100047446999

THOMAS HASTINGS. CONVERSATIONAL SPANISH FOR COMMUNITY WORKERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: JOSE DONES; PATRICIA THOMPSON. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, POLICE BUREAU, POLICE - COMMUNITY SERVICES UNIT. DATES: BEGAN MARCH, 1967. COMPLETED JUNE, 1967.

ROCHESTER HAS A SPANISH SPEAKING POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 10,000. THE MAJORITY OF WHOM LIVE IN TWO GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS. THE POLICE BUREAU HAS FEW OFFICERS WHO SPEAK OR UNDERSTAND SPANISH, MAKING COMMUNICATION WITH THIS SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION DIFFICULT. FORTY POLICE OFFICERS, SELECTED FROM THOSE WHO PATROL THE SPANISH SPEAKING COMMUNITIES, WILL BE GIVEN A 17 WEEK COURSE IN CONVERSATIONAL SPANISH TAUGHT BY A TEACHER FROM MONROE COMMUNITY COLLEGE. IT IS HOPED THAT THIS PROJECT OF IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS WILL HELP EASE TENSIONS, IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING AND ASSIST IN POLICE OFFICER AND POLICE TRAINEE RECRUITING IN THE PUERTO RICAN COMMUNITY. THE EXACT RESULTS OF THE PROJECT ARE DIFFICULT TO MEASURE WITH ANY DEGREE OF ACCURACY. IT IS FELT THAT THE SPANISH CLASS PROVED TO BE THE SUCCESS THAT WAS ANTICIPATED. THE MONROE COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND ITS STAFF ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE OFFICERS RESPONDED WELL AND ABSORBED ALL OF THE MATERIAL ANTICIPATED. THE COORDINATOR OF THE CLASS INDICATED THE MAJORITY OF THE MEN NOW UNDERSTAND SIMPLE COMMON STATEMENTS SPOKEN IN SPANISH, AS WELL AS TO UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF WRITTEN MESSAGES. IT IS FELT THAT THE PROGRAM ALSO ENABLED THE SPANISH SPEAKING COMMUNITY TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF POLICE SERVICES PREVIOUSLY DENIED TO THEM BECAUSE OF INABILITY TO COMMUNICATE.

BUREAU OF POLICE
POLICE - COMMUNITY SERVICES UNIT
CITY PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING, ROOM 370
CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, 14614

0100047447999

DR. R. A. MULLIGAN. UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, TUCSON. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 16, 1967. CONTINUING.

THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE IS OPERATED FOR SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE FIRST INSTITUTE HAD AN ENROLLMENT OF 15 SUPERVISORS AND COVERED A 15 WEEK PERIOD OF THREE HOURS PER WEEK. THE SUBJECT MATTER DEALT WITH SOCIAL RELATIONS AND SUPERVISION AND

THE PRINCIPLES OF GROUP DYNAMICS. THE SECOND INSTITUTE REPEATED THE SUBJECT MATTER WITH A DIFFERENT GROUP OF SUPERVISORS. THE THIRD INSTITUTE WILL BE GIVEN IN THE FALL OF 1967 AND WILL COVER THE SUBJECT MATTER OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION. COLLEGE CREDIT IS AWARDED TO ELIGIBLE STUDENTS WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THESE INSTITUTES.

DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA, 85721

0100047448999

DR. R. A. MULLIGAN. UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA DELINQUENCY CONTROL INSTITUTE. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, DELINQUENCY CONTROL INSTITUTE; TUCSON, ARIZONA, POLICE DEPARTMENT. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 16, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 30, 1968.

THE DELINQUENCY CONTROL INSTITUTE IS OPERATED FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF THE TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE INSTITUTE WILL BE REPEATED FOUR TIMES: JANUARY, 1967 TO JUNE, 1967, JULY, 1967 TO DECEMBER, 1967, JANUARY, 1968 TO JUNE, 1968 AND JULY, 1968 TO DECEMBER, 1968. EACH INSTITUTE HAS AN ENROLLMENT OF 25 OFFICERS WHO ATTEND LECTURES AND CLASSES 12 HOURS A WEEK FOR 24 WEEKS. ELIGIBLE OFFICERS MAY RECEIVE UP TO 15 UNITS OF COLLEGE CREDIT UPON THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE EXAMINATIONS AND COURSE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INSTITUTE. A UNIQUE FEATURE OF THE INSTITUTE IS THAT WHILE THE OFFICERS ARE IN THE PROGRAM THEY CONTINUE TO WORK HALF-TIME WITH THE TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT. WHEN THE FOUR INSTITUTES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, 100 TUCSON POLICE OFFICERS WILL HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING.

DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA, 85721

0100047449999

MR. COLIN C. SHEPPARD. HABITUAL CRIMINALS ON PAROLE. INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, OTTAWA, CANADA; NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA; JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA; OAKALLA PRISON FARM; JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE; ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS. DATES: BEGAN JULY, 1966. CONTINUING.

THE RELEASE PLAN FOR HABITUAL CRIMINALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS TWO COMPONENTS: AN INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM AND A POST-RELEASE PLAN. THE INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM OFFERS GROUP COUNSELING AND ACADEMIC OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO ALL HABITUAL CRIMINALS DESIRING TO BE RELEASED. EACH HABITUAL CRIMINAL IS GIVEN A COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT. EFFORTS ARE MADE TO CREATE TIES IN THE COMMUNITY WHILE THE INMATE IS STILL IN THE INSTITUTION. SPEAKERS FROM THE OUTSIDE ARE INVITED TO ADDRESS THE INMATES. A COMPREHENSIVE POST-RELEASE PLAN IS FORMULATED FOR EACH MAN, INCLUDING NOT ONLY THE USUAL DESTINATION, ACCOMMODATION AND EMPLOYMENT, BUT ALSO CONSIDERING SUCH THINGS AS RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, FAMILY AND FRIENDS. THE AIM IS TO RELEASE THE MAN TO A STRUCTURAL ENVIRONMENT

THAT WOULD NOT ONLY GIVE A FAIR IDEA OF HOW HE IS SPENDING THE MAJORITY OF HIS TIME, BUT WOULD ALSO GIVE THE PAROLEE SUFFICIENT SUPPORT AND INTEREST IN THE COMMUNITY TO PREVENT HIM FROM DRIFTING INTO A LETHARGIC PATTERN. COMMUNITY RESOURCES ARE BEING FULLY EXPLORED. EVERY EFFORT IS MADE TO FIND JOBS FOR THESE MEN PRIOR TO THEIR RELEASE. ON PAROLE, THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL WILL RECEIVE CLOSE SUPERVISION BY HIS PAROLE OFFICER. THE SERVICES OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY WILL SERVE TO SUPPLEMENT THE CONTACTS BETWEEN THE PAROLEE AND HIS SUPERVISOR.

NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE
1231 HARO STREET
ROOM 357
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

0100047450999

STANLEY SILVERZWEIG. GRAND RAPIDS POLICE - COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING PROGRAM. OTHER PERSONNEL: LOUIS RADELET; LOUIS ROME; DUNCAN LITTLEFAIR; WILLIAM A. JOHNSON; EUGENE SPARROW; REV. LYMAN PARKS; REV. JOHN M. ALLEN; SAUL PILNICK; IRVING GOLDBER. INSTITUTIONS: SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES INC., UNION, NEW JERSEY; GRAND RAPIDS POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS INSTITUTE, MICHIGAN; GRAND RAPIDS FOUNDATION, MICHIGAN; HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION, CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE; PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. DATES: BEGAN 1967. CONTINUING.

THE BASIC PURPOSE OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO IMPROVE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS THROUGH A CAREFULLY DESIGNED SEQUENCE OF TRAINING. THIS SEQUENCE HAS AS ITS ULTIMATE GOAL THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ONGOING CAPABILITY IN GRAND RAPIDS IN ORDER TO BUILD A BETTER COMMUNITY UTILIZING ITS OWN RESOURCES. THE PROJECT WAS CONDUCTED IN SEVERAL PHASES. THE FIRST PHASE OF THE TRAINING DESIGN WAS A THREE-DAY LABORATORY FOR FIVE POLICEMEN AND FIVE COMMUNITY RESIDENTS, MEANT AS A DEMONSTRATION OF HOW POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS CAN BE IMPROVED THROUGH LABORATORY METHODS. THE SECOND PHASE FOLLOWED APPROXIMATELY A MONTH LATER AND INVOLVED THE SAME PARTICIPANTS. THIS FIVE-DAY LABORATORY PREPARED THE PARTICIPANTS TO BE EFFECTIVE LEADERS OF DISCUSSION GROUPS. THE THIRD PHASE FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY AND REPEATED THE FIRST PHASE WITH 10 NEW TRAINEES. PARTICIPANTS OF THE FIRST TWO PHASES SERVED AS ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS TO THE SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES INC. TRAINING STAFF. THE FOURTH PHASE AGAIN PREPARED THE NEW PARTICIPANTS IN DISCUSSION GROUP TECHNIQUES WHILE THE OLD PARTICIPANTS SERVED AS ASSISTANTS. AS IN THE SECOND PHASE, THIS SESSION LASTED FIVE DAYS. THE FIFTH PHASE WAS A THREE-DAY RESIDENTIAL T-GROUP IN WHICH ALL 20 TRAINEES PARTICIPATED. AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THROUGH A PROCESS OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP EVALUATION, 12 TO 15 OF THE QUALIFIED PARTICIPANTS WERE SELECTED TO CONDUCT A POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING PROGRAM FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF POLICE AND COMMUNITY RESIDENTS IN GRAND RAPIDS. THE PARTICIPANTS WHO WERE LESS QUALIFIED AS DISCUSSION LEADERS WERE INVOLVED IN THE REMAINDER OF THE PROGRAM AS PROCESS OBSERVERS, COORDINATORS, ETC. THE SIXTH PHASE INVOLVED ALL 20 PARTICIPANTS AS WELL AS KEY COMMUNITY RESIDENTS, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND POLICE PERSONNEL. THESE INDIVIDUALS MET WITH SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES INC. CONSULTANTS FOR TWO DAYS TO DEVELOP A VIABLE CURRICULUM AND SCHEDULE FOR A COMPREHENSIVE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM. THE SEVENTH PHASE WILL BE THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF LABORATORIES INVOLVING

APPROXIMATELY 15 POLICE AND THE SAME NUMBER OF COMMUNITY RESIDENTS. SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES INC. WILL ASSIST IN THE FIRST WORKSHOP WITH THE POLICE AND COMMUNITY ASSUMING FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONDUCTING THE FOLLOWING LABORATORIES.

VICE PRESIDENT
SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES, INC.
1191 MORRIS AVENUE
UNION, NEW JERSEY, 07083

0100047451999

FRANK JACOBSON. REORGANIZING THE SCHOOL FOR MORE EFFECTIVE EDUCATION. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 26, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1970. BEGAN OCTOBER 26, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1970.

THIS IS A PLANNING PROJECT TO ARRIVE AT SUCH FACULTY TEAMWORK AND SCHOOL ORGANIZATION AS TO RESULT IN MORE FLEXIBLE, INTEGRATED WORK WITH CHILDREN AND WITH THEIR PARENTS. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR CHANGES IN TEACHERS WILL BE ASSESSED. LEARNING AND ADJUSTMENT IN THE CHILDREN WILL BE COMPARED WITH CONTROLS AND FOLLOWED FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

0100047452999

SIMON J. FALCEY. VOLUNTEER PROBATION PROJECT. OTHER PERSONNEL: HON. J. WILSON NODEN; NINA ALEXANDER. INSTITUTIONS: MORROW ASSOCIATION ON CORRECTION; NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT; NEW JERSEY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS; MERCER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, COURT; MERCER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, PROBATION OFFICE, JUVENILE DIVISION; MERCER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, JUVENILE COURT. DATES: BEGAN 1966. CONTINUING. MERCER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, JUVENILE COURT. DATES: BEGAN 1966. CONTINUING.

THE VOLUNTEER PROBATION PROJECT WAS INSTITUTED THROUGH A GROUP OF CITIZENS OF THE MORROW ASSOCIATION ON CORRECTION AND THE NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT. THE ORIGINAL GROUP OF SIX WERE GIVEN A BRIEF TRAINING SESSION THROUGH THE NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF THE COURTS, THE MERCER COUNTY COURT AND THE JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICE. THE MERCER COUNTY JUVENILE COURT IN COORDINATION WITH THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, SELECTS COMPLAINTS AGAINST JUVENILES OF A VENIAL NATURE AND CHANNELS THESE TO THE VOLUNTEERS. THE PROBATION OFFICER ASSIGNED TO THE VOLUNTEER FAMILIARIZES HIM WITH THE CASE AND IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE FOR GUIDANCE AND HELP. THESE SELECTED CASES SOMETIMES DEVELOP COMPLICATIONS BEYONND THE CONTROL OF LAYMEN, NECESSITATING THE RETURN OF THE PROBATIONER TO JUVENILE AUTHORITIES WHO TRY TO RESOLVE HIS PROBLEMS THROUGH MEDICAL OR MENTAL AID. THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN IN OPERATION FOR ABOUT ONE YEAR AND THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT MANY OF THE VOLUNTEERS ARE NOT REALLY AVAILABLE TO GIVE THEIR TIME TO THESE JUVENILES AND THEIR FAMILIES. MANY VOLUNTEERS DROP OUT AND OTHERS HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY ARE FEARFUL OF GOING AHEAD IN HANDLING UPCOMING PROBLEMS AND ARE OVERLY CONCERNED IN SEEKING PERFECT SOLUTIONS. THE PROJECT HAS NOT PROVED AS HELPFUL AS ANTICIPATED, HOWEVER IT MIGHT BE MOST BENEFICIAL IN AREAS WHERE AN ESTABLISHED PROBATION STAFF DOES NOT EXIST.

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
MERCER COUNTY PROBATION COURT HOUSE

SECOND FLOOR
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, 08607

0100047453999

TERRANCE MAXWELL. POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH.
INSTITUTIONS: THE MOTT PROGRAM OF THE FLINT BOARD OF
EDUCATION; PROBATE COURT, FLINT, MICHIGAN. DATES: BEGAN
SEPTEMBER, 1966. CONTINUING.

THE POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH (PAY) HAS BEEN OPERATING AT
WHITTIER AND CENTRAL COMMUNITY SCHOOLS IN FLINT, MICHIGAN
SINCE SEPTEMBER OF 1966. FIFTEEN MALE JUVENILE
PROBATIONERS WHO ARE IN TROUBLE WITH AUTHORITIES, MANY OF
THEIR PEERS, TEACHERS AND OFTEN FAMILIES PARTICIPATE IN
THE PROGRAM. POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH PROVIDES HIGH
QUALITY ATTENTION, HELPING THE BOY FOCUS ON HIS SITUATION
IN A NEW AND REALISTIC WAY. IT PROVIDES WAYS AND
ESTABLISHES RESOURCES SO THAT THE YOUNGSTER MAY STABILIZE
HIS BEHAVIORAL PATTERN WHILE REMAINING IN HIS PRESENT
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING. THE PROGRAM OFFERS GROUP
COUNSELING, WORK EXPERIENCE, FAMILY COUNSELING,
SUPPORTIVE ACTION, AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING BY CONCERNED
SCHOOL AND SOCIAL AGENCY PERSONNEL. ALL FAMILY PROBLEMS
ARE SERVED, NOT JUST THE NEEDS OF THE PROGRAM
PARTICIPANT. IN JUNE OF 1967, THE PROGRAM WAS EVALUATED
TO ASCERTAIN THE ACADEMIC AND ATTITUDE PROGRESS OF
PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS. AS NON-PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS, IN
THE 1965 AND 1966 SCHOOL YEAR THE JUVENILE PROBATIONERS
HAD 28 POLICE CONTACTS AS COMPARED TO ONE AS PROGRAM
PARTICIPANTS DURING THE 1966 AND 1967 SCHOOL YEAR.
UNEXCUSED ABSENCES DECREASED FROM 286 TO 120. TIMES
TARDY REMAINED THE SAME AND THEIR GRADE AVERAGE
PROGRESSED FROM A "D" AVERAGE TO "C" AVERAGE. IN
SEPTEMBER OF 1967, THE POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH PROGRAM
WAS EXPANDED TO INCLUDE ANOTHER FLINT, MICHIGAN JUNIOR
AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TO SERVE A TOTAL OF 45 JUVENILE
PROBATIONERS. MEASUREMENT DEVICES INCLUDE A POLICE
ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE, YOUTH EVALUATION FORM AND
PARENTAL EVALUATION FORM. THESE TOOLS ARE USED TO
OBJECTIVELY EVALUATE THE PROGRAM IN ADDITION TO POLICE
CONTACTS, UNEXCUSED ABSENCES, TIMES TARDY AND ACADEMIC
GRADE AVERAGE.

CONSULTANT
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND TREATMENT
MOTT PROGRAM OF THE FLINT BOARD OF EDUCATION
923 EAST KEARSLEY STREET
FLINT, MICHIGAN

0100047454999

JERRY ENDRES. TENDERLOIN HOSPITALITY HOUSE. INSTITUTIONS:
THE TENDERLOIN COMMITTEE, INC., SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY, 1967. CONTINUING.

THE TENDERLOIN HOSPITALITY HOUSE PROVIDES MEDICAL, LEGAL
AND RECREATION SERVICES TO MEN AND WOMEN. AMONG THOSE
SERVED ARE PROSTITUTES, TRANSIENTS, RUNAWAY YOUTHS, DRUG
ADDICTS AND OTHER PERSONS WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS. THE
PROJECT IS STAFFED BY VOLUNTEERS, INCLUDING PHYSICIANS,
LAWYERS, SOCIOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS,
NURSES, STUDENTS AND LAY CITIZENS. STATISTICAL DATA
DOCUMENTS A GROWING SUCCESS IN PROVIDING NEW ALTERNATIVES
TO THIS POPULATION.

0100047455999

PROFESSOR MARTIN LEVINE. WESTERN CENTER ON LAW AND POVERTY. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, LAW SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES. DATES: BEGAN WINTER, 1967. CONTINUING.

THE WESTERN CENTER ON LAW AND POVERTY IS TO BE OPERATED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ON BEHALF OF THE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL AND NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICE AGENCIES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. IT WILL BE A CENTRAL RESOURCE FOR LEGAL RESEARCH TEST CASES AND APPEALS ON BEHALF OF THE POOR THROUGHOUT THE REGION WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE UNABLE TO EXERCISE THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS. IT WILL ALSO ENGAGE IN PREVENTIVE LAW, COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF ATTORNEYS AND SUB-PROFESSIONALS. ITS COUNCIL INCLUDES REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL THE SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS (STAFF DIRECTORS, BOARD PRESIDENTS, THE POOR AND LAW TEACHERS) AS WELL AS REPRESENTATIVES OF SOCIAL WORK SCHOOLS, BAR ASSOCIATIONS, COURTS AND OTHER INTERESTED GROUPS.

LAW CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
UNIVERSITY PARK
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 90007

0100047456999

JOSEPH J. FREEDMAN. PRE-RELEASE ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR INMATES OF TWO STATE REFORMATORIES. INSTITUTIONS: ANNANDALE REFORMATORY, NEW JERSEY; CLINTON REFORMATORY, NEW JERSEY; NEW JERSEY STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS, TRENTON. DATES: BEGAN 1967. CONTINUING.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PROVIDES A BRIEF PRE-RELEASE ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR THE INMATES OF THE ANNANDALE AND CLINTON REFORMATORIES WHO ARE ABOUT TO BE PAROLED. EMPLOYMENT COUNSELORS MEET WITH SMALL GROUPS OF INMATES AT THE INSTITUTION IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THEIR RELEASE AND DISCUSS EMPLOYMENT SERVICES WHICH CAN ASSIST THEM IN LOCATING A JOB OR TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES. THEY ALSO ADMINISTER THE USES GENERAL APTITUDE TEST BATTERY. EACH OF THE PARTICIPANTS COMPLETES AN APPLICATION FOR WORK WHICH, TOGETHER WITH HIS TEST RECORD CARD, IS SUBMITTED TO THE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WHICH SERVICES THE AREA IN WHICH HE WILL RESIDE. HE IS GIVEN AN INTRODUCTION CARD TO AN EMPLOYMENT COUNSELOR IN THAT OFFICE TO WHOM HE IS TO REPORT FOR INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING UPON HIS RELEASE. THE PROGRAM IS ENTIRELY VOLUNTARY ON THE PART OF THE PAROLEE. IT IS HOPED THAT THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN MAKING THE TRANSITION FROM INSTITUTIONAL TO NORMAL LIFE CAN BE SOMEWHAT ALLEVIATED, THUS REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF RECIDIVISM.

CHIEF, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS
NEW JERSEY STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
JOHN FITCH PLAZA
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, 08625

0100047457999

MRS. NADA BETH GLICK. CORRECTIONAL TRAINING INFORMATION CENTER. OTHER PERSONNEL: ALEXANDER ALMASY. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. DATES: BEGAN 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1969.

A NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL TRAINING INFORMATION CENTER WILL BE DEVELOPED, WHICH WILL COLLECT, ORGANIZE, STORE AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION ON CORRECTIONAL TRAINING TECHNIQUES AND METHODS. SERVICES WILL INCLUDE AN INQUIRY ANSWERING AND CONSULTATION SERVICE, NEWSLETTERS AND DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCE PACKETS. PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS WILL BE TRAINING GRANTEEES OF THE OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. THERE WILL BE AN ONGOING EVALUATION OF TRAINING MATERIAL, AND PERIODIC ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL TRAINING EFFORT. THE MAJOR NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE INVOLVED IN THE PROGRAM.

TRAINING CONSULTANT
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
44 EAST 23 STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10010

0100047458999

MRS. A. S. ALEXANDER, JR. PILOT PROJECT IN VOLUNTEER PROBATION. OTHER PERSONNEL: THOMAS P. COOK.
INSTITUTIONS: MERCER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, PROBATION DEPARTMENT, JUVENILE DIVISION. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 15, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER, 1968.

THE AVERAGE CASELOAD IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION OF THE MERCER COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT IS 100. THIS PROGRAM WILL PROVIDE 30 VOLUNTEER AIDES WHO CAN PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES TO THE JUVENILES AND THEIR FAMILIES WHICH THE PROBATION OFFICERS DON'T HAVE TIME FOR. HAVING THE SERVICES OF THE VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICERS ALSO ENABLES THE JUVENILE COURT JUDGE TO PUT THOSE JUVENILES, WHO MIGHT HAVE RECEIVED A COURT RECORD, ON INFORMAL SUPERVISION FOR UP TO NINE MONTHS. THESE CASES ARE SUPERVISED BY VOLUNTEERS AND OFTEN THE MATTER IS ADJUSTED WITHOUT ADJUDICATION. A FURTHER BENEFIT OF THE PROGRAM IS THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY IN THE PROBLEMS OF THE JUVENILES, THE COURT AND THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT.

0100047459999

PROFESSOR D. H. OAKS. THE OPERATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1964 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.
INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, CENTER FOR STUDIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, ILLINOIS; NATIONAL DEFENDER PROJECT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. DATES: BEGAN APRIL 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1967.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT PROVIDES FOR FURNISHING A LAWYER AND OTHER DEFENSE SERVICES TO CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS IN FEDERAL COURTS WHO CANNOT PROVIDE THEIR OWN DEFENSE. THIS STUDY CONCERNS HOW WELL THE ACT HAS FUNCTIONED IN ITS FIRST TWO YEARS AND HOW IT MIGHT BE AMENDED OR ITS ADMINISTRATION CHANGED TO IMPROVE ITS OPERATION.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL
111 EAST 60 STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60637

0100047460999

ROBERT F. VERNON. UCLA NARCOTIC SYMPOSIUM PROJECT.
INSTITUTIONS: NARCOTIC SYMPOSIUM, INC., NARCOTIC PREVENTION PROJECT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 4, 1967. CONTINUING.

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS HELP THE STAFF OF NARCOTIC SYMPOSIUM INC. IN THEIR WORK WITH NARCOTIC ADDICTS ON A PART-TIME BASIS. THIS IS AN OBSERVATION-PARTICIPATION PROGRAM DESIGNED TO HELP THE PARENT PROGRAM IN STAFFING THEIR FACILITY, AND TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE FOR THE STUDENTS.

COMMISSIONER OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
ASUCLA
308 WESTWOOD PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 90024

0100047461999

JOSE GUTIERREZ, M. D. STUDY OF THE "GAMINES" IN BOGOTA. INSTITUTIONS: FOUNDATIONS' FUND FOR RESEARCH IN PSYCHIATRY. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION FEBRUARY 28, 1969.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF 20 CHILDREN EXHIBITING DEVIANT BEHAVIOR (CALLED "GAMINES") WILL BE STUDIED. IN AN ATTEMPT TO UNDERSTAND SOMETHING ABOUT THE LIFE OF A GROUP OF CHILDREN, NUMBERING ABOUT 3,000-5,000, WHO ARE WITHOUT HOMES AND WHOSE ACTIVITY OSCILLATES BETWEEN DELINQUENCY, VAGRANCY AND REBELLIOUSNESS. THEIR AGES RANGE FROM FIVE TO 14. THE 20 SUBJECTS WERE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS: 10 TYPICAL "GAMINES" AND 10 DEPRIVED "NON-GAMINES." THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY WILL FURNISH FACTS ABOUT AN UNUSUAL TYPE OF LIFE AMONG DEPRIVED CHILDREN IN MARGINAL POPULATIONS IN COLOMBIA. A BOOK ABOUT THIS RESEARCH HAS RECENTLY BEEN PUBLISHED: INFANCIA DE LA MISERIA. BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, BIBLIOTECA DE BOLSILLO TIMANA, (1967).

0100047462999

RONALD B. NATALIE. POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. OTHER PERSONNEL: JACQUES FEUILLAN; HARVEY FRIEDMAN; ERROL MILLER. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1968.

THE PROJECT WILL SEEK TO DEVELOP EXPERT TECHNIQUES FOR IMPLEMENTING POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAMS AND WILL CREATE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN INDIVIDUAL CITIES WITH THE VIEW OF ENCOURAGING EFFORTS IN OTHER CITIES BASED ON THE MODEL PROGRAMS IN THE THREE SELECTED COMMUNITIES: ATLANTA, DETROIT AND SEATTLE. THE STRENGTH OF THE ORGANIZED BAR WILL BE MOBILIZED TO CREATE COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR THE PROGRAM. CONCENTRATED EFFORT BY THE COMMITTEE STAFF WILL BE DEVOTED TO WORKING WITH ALL ELEMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY TOWARD DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY RELATIONS EFFORT, GIVEN THE PECULIARITIES OF THE LOCAL SITUATION. EXPERT GUIDANCE BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE WILL BE USED TO POINT OUT THE MOST LIKELY AVENUES OF SUCCESS. IT IS THE COMMITTEE'S INTENTION TO SERVE ADDITIONAL COMMUNITIES IN FUTURE YEARS THROUGH OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING. ADDITIONAL PILOT PROGRAMS ARE NOW UNDER WAY IN MIAMI BEACH AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW
SUITE 1035, UNIVERSAL BUILDING
1875 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100047463999

LEO F. SHEPHERD. SQUIRES (SAN QUENTIN UTILIZES INMATE RESOURCES AND EXPERIENCE STUDY.) INSTITUTIONS: SAN QUENTIN PRISON, CALIFORNIA. DATES: BEGAN JUNE, 1967. CONTINUING.

THE SQUIRES PROGRAM UTILIZES THE EXPERIENCE OF PRISON INMATES IN A PROGRAM OF CRIME PREVENTION. CONVICTS AND JUVENILES EXCHANGE PERSONAL EXPERIENCES, NOT ONLY AS A CRIME PREVENTIVE MEASURE, BUT TO OFFER UNDERSTANDING, ADVICE AND ACTION ON SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS. GROUPS OF CONVICTS AND JUVENILES MEET EITHER IN A COUNSELING SITUATION (CALLED WORKSHOPS) FOR 20 PERSONS, OR IN YOUTH SEMINARS FOR 100 YOUTHS AND 40 CONVICTS. FRANK AND OPEN DISCUSSION IS HELD ABOUT THE YOUTHS' PROBLEMS AND THE EXPERIENCES OF THE CONVICTS WHICH BEAR ON THESE PROBLEMS.

SPONSOR OF SQUIRES
SAN QUENTIN PRISON
SAN QUENTIN, CALIFORNIA, 94964

0100047464999

JAMES C. HACKLER. IMPLICATIONS OF THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH PROJECT. INSTITUTIONS: CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, WELFARE GRANTS DIVISION; CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH, PROVINCE OF ALBERTA; UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. DATES: BEGAN MAY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1969.

DATA GATHERED IN THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH PROJECT (SEE P 372, VOL. 3, NO. 5) IN SEATTLE WILL BE ANALYZED WITH ATTEMPTS TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: (1) WHAT KIND OF BOY RESPONDS TO CERTAIN TYPES OF PROGRAMS? (2) WHAT IS THE IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES WHERE PROGRAMS ARE LAUNCHED? (3) WHAT MEASURING DEVICES ARE NECESSARY TO PERMIT THE EVALUATION OF ACTION PROGRAMS? (4) WHAT TYPE OF THEORY OR EXPLANATORY ARGUMENT IS MOST USEFUL IN GUIDING POLICY FOR ACTION PROGRAMS? THE DATA AVAILABLE INCLUDES SURVEYS OF AN ACTION PROGRAM, JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND INMATES IN TWO PRISONS.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

0100047465999

F. R. WAKE. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL DISCIPLINE AND PHYSICAL CRUELTY IN YOUNG MALES. OTHER PERSONNEL: BARBARA PELTON; LLOYD PELTON. INSTITUTIONS: CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1967. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER, 1967.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH HAD SUPPLIED THE AUTHORS WITH 60 BOYS, AGED 11 TO 16, WHO FITTED "CRUEL" AND "NON-CRUEL" GROUPS ACCORDING TO AN ARBITRARY DEFINITION. BOTH DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT BOYS WERE INCLUDED IN THE SAMPLE. A PARENTAL DISCIPLINE SCALE WAS DEvised TO DETERMINE IN WHAT WAY VARIOUS MODES OF PARENTAL DISCIPLINE WERE RELATED TO "CRUEL" AND "NON-CRUEL" GROUPS AND TO DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT BOYS.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
CARLETON UNIVERSITY
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

0100047466999

PROFESSOR DR. MED. NIKOLA SCHIPKOWENSKY. PROBLEMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIC "CRIMINALITY." DATES: BEGAN JANUARY, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER, 1967.

THE INTRICATE COMPLEX OF SCHIZOPHRENIC "CRIMINALITY" IS NOT THOROUGHLY ELUCIDATED. IT SUBDIVIDES INTO TWELVE TOPICS: (1) WHAT IS THE ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF SCHIZOPHRENIC CRIMINALS AS AGAINST TOTAL CRIMINALITY? (2) WHAT IS THE RELATIVE WEIGHT OF SCHIZOPHRENIC CRIMINALITY IN THE ANTISOCIAL ACTIVITY OF MENTAL PATIENTS? (3) IS THERE ANY PROPENSITY OF SCHIZOPHRENICS TO PARTICULAR CRIMES? (4) WHAT ARE THE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE COURSE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AND THE DYNAMIC EVOLUTION OF ITS CRIMINOGENIC SIGNIFICANCE? (5) WHAT IS THE CRIMINOGENIC SIGNIFICANCE OF VARIOUS CLINICAL TYPES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA? (6) WHAT ARE THE FIELDS OF FORCE WITHIN WHICH SCHIZOPHRENIC HOMICIDES UNFOLD? (7) WHAT ARE THE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE PREMORBID PERSONALITY AND THE PSYCHOTIC ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF SCHIZOPHRENICS? (8) WHAT ARE THE DETERMINING FACTORS OF SCHIZOPHRENIC "CRIMINALITY"? (9) HOW IS THE SCHIZOPHRENIC'S RESPONSIBILITY TO BE JUDGED AFTER HIS ILLNESS HAS COME TO A STANDSTILL OR AFTER RECOVERY? (10) ARE SCHIZOPHRENIC "CRIMINALS" PRONE TO EXCESSIVE SIMULATION AND DISSIMULATION? (11) WHAT ARE THE ORGANIZATION PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE PREVENTION OF SCHIZOPHRENIC "CRIMINALITY"? (12) DOES THE SCHIZOPHRENIC "CRIMINALITY" REVEAL NEW ASPECTS OF THE NOSOLOGICAL PROBLEM? FROM CLOSE STATISTICAL EXAMINATION OF THE MUNICH MATERIAL (SPRINGER, BERLIN, 1938) AND THE FORENSIC MATERIAL OF THE PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC IN SOFIA THREE CONCLUSIONS CAN BE DRAWN: (1) SCHIZOPHRENICS MAKE UP MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF MURDERERS EXEMPTED FROM RESPONSIBILITY; (2) THEY ARE PREDISPOSED TO OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON (ACTS ENDANGERING LIFE AND SEX DELINQUENCY TOGETHER MAKE UP MORE THAN 60 PERCENT); (3) SCHIZOPHRENIA ACCOUNTS FOR ONLY 14 PERCENT (68 OUT OF 470 IN THE SOFIA MATERIAL) OF DELINQUENTS UNDER FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION WHO HAD COMMITTED OFFENCES OTHER THAN AGAINST THE PERSON. THE FIELDS OF FORCE WITHIN WHICH SCHIZOPHRENIC HOMICIDES UNFOLD ARE THREE, NAMELY THE PSYCHOTIC, INTERFERENTIAL AND INTELLIGIBLE ONE. THE PSYCHOTIC FIELD OF FORCE UNFOLDS IN DELUSIONAL AND PARABOLIC TRENDS THAT MAY INTERLACE, HOWEVER, TO FORM A VARIETY OF INTRICATE CORRELATIONS. SCHIZOPHRENIC ACTS ENDANGERING LIFE DIFFER RADICALLY FROM ANY OTHER VARIETY OF PSYCHOTIC HOMICIDES MOREOVER BY THE STRANGE ATTITUDE OF THE PERPETRATORS AS REGARDS THEIR "CRIMINAL" ACTS.

PATRIARCH EWTIMI 64/IV.
SOFIA, BULGARIA

0100047467999

MICHAEL MUNK. DECISION MAKING IN POVERTY PROGRAMS: CASE STUDIES FROM YOUTH WORK AGENCIES. OTHER PERSONNEL: MELVIN HERMAN. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 30, 1967.

A CASEBOOK WAS ASSEMBLED CONSISTING OF 21 CASE STUDIES. TOGETHER WITH APPROPRIATE ANALYTICAL MATERIAL, ILLUSTRATING HOW PROGRAMS SERVING DISADVANTAGED YOUTH HAVE COPED WITH SOME OF THE MORE TYPICAL AND IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THEM.

CASES WERE DRAWN FROM ACTUAL PROGRAMS THROUGH INTERVIEWS WITH PARTICIPANTS IN THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS. THE RESULTING CASEBOOK IS INTENDED FOR USE AS CURRICULUM MATERIAL IN TRAINING COURSES FOR YOUTH WORK PROGRAM PERSONNEL AND IN SELECTED SOCIAL WORK, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND URBAN STUDIES COURSES AT THE COLLEGE LEVEL.

RESEARCH SCIENTIST
CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
853 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10003

0100047468999
ROBERT A. BEHREND. 7 KEYS TO FREEDOM. OTHER PERSONNEL: SUSAN PETTY; R. BRUCE FORD; ALFRED GEORGE BOWERS; PAT PENDLETON; W. CLEMENT STONE. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER, LANDRUM, SOUTH CAROLINA. DATES: BEGAN JULY, 1966. CONTINUING.

THE KEY TO FREEDOM PROGRAM IS A PRISONER REHABILITATION PROGRAM. REHABILITATED EX-INMATES WORK TO HELP THE ACTIVE INMATE AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE RELEASED. PRE-RELEASE CLASSES ARE CONDUCTED BY EX-INMATES IN THE PRISONS. KEY TO FREEDOM CLUBS PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR WEEKLY POST-RELEASE MEETINGS FOR EX-INMATES, PROBATIONERS, PAROLEES AND ALSO FOR PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS, SPONSORS AND THE INTERESTED PUBLIC. THE CLUBS ALSO PROVIDE RECREATION FACILITIES, A JOB PLACEMENT CENTER, COUNSELING SERVICES AND PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE WHERE NEEDED. THE CLUBS HAVE PERSONNEL WHO WORK WITH THE FAMILIES OF INMATES WITH THE AIM OF KEEPING THE FAMILY UNIT INTACT. IN COOPERATION WITH THE MIRACLE HOME FOR CHILDREN, IT PROVIDES FACILITIES FOR TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN OF PRISON INMATES. AS OF APRIL, 1967, THE 7 KEYS TO FREEDOM PROGRAM HAD PLACED 155 EX-PRISONERS ON JOBS IN SPARTENBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROJECT DIRECTOR
7 KEYS TO FREEDOM, INC.
402 FOREST AVENUE
LANDRUM, SOUTH CAROLINA, 29356

0100047469999
WILLIAM FAWCETT HILL. GROUP COUNSELING TRAINING IN PROBATION. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA; FORD FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1, 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1967.

FIVE HUNDRED IN-SERVICE PROBATION PERSONNEL WILL BE TRAINED IN GROUP COUNSELING USING SYLLABUS AND TEACHING METHODS PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED. AFTER RECEIVING THE TRAINING, SOME OF THE TRAINEES WILL INSTRUCT OTHER STAFF MEMBERS. A STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COUNSELORS AND GROUP COUNSELING IS NOW IN PROGRESS.

YOUTH STUDIES CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 90007

LIST OF JOURNALS

from which articles are selected for inclusion in the Abstracts section of this Volume.

Acta Criminologicae et Medicinae Legalis
Japonica
(Tokyo, Japan)

Albany Law Review
(Albany, New York)

American Bar Association Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Criminal Law Quarterly
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Journal of Correction
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

American University Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Annales Internationales de Criminologie
(Paris, France)

Annual Survey of American Law
(Dobbs Ferry, New York)

Approved Schools Gazette
(Birmingham, England)

Archiv für Kriminologie
(Lubeck, Germany)

Archivos de Criminologia, Neuropsiquiatria
y Disciplinas Conexas
(Quito, Ecuador)

Baylor Law Review
(Waco, Texas)

Bevahrungshilfe
(Godesberg, Germany)

Boston University Law Review
(Boston, Massachusetts)

British Journal of Criminology
(London, England)

Brooklyn Law Review
(Brooklyn, New York)

Bulletin de l'Administration Penitentiaire
(Brussels, Belgium)

Bulletin de la Société Internationale de
Defense Sociale
(Paris, France)

Bulletin Société de Criminology du Québec
(Montreal, Canada)

California Law Review
(Berkeley, California)

California Youth Authority Quarterly
(Sacramento, California)

Canadian Bar Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Journal of Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Challenge
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Cleveland - Marshall Law Review
(Cleveland, Ohio)

Columbia Law Review
(New York, New York)

Contributions à l'Étude des Sciences
de l'Homme
(Montreal, Canada)

Cornell Law Quarterly
(Ithaca, New York)

Correctional Research Bulletin
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Correctional Review
(Sacramento, California)

Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of
Social Therapy
(New York, New York)

Crime and Delinquency (New York, New York)	International Review of Criminal Policy (United Nations, New York)
Criminal Law Bulletin (New York, New York)	Issues in Criminology (Berkeley, California)
Criminal Law Quarterly (Toronto, Canada)	JAG Journal (Washington, D. C.)
Criminal Law Review (London, England)	Journal of Correctional Education (Terre Haute, Indiana)
Criminalia (Mexico D.F., Mexico)	Journal of Correctional Work (Lucknow, India)
Criminologia (Santiago, Chile)	Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science (Baltimore, Maryland)
Defender Newsletter (Chicago, Illinois)	Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency (New York, New York)
Derecho Penal Contemporaneo (Mexico 7, D.F.)	Journal of the American Judicature Society (Chicago, Illinois)
Die Polizei (Cologne, Germany)	Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correction Association (Van Nuys, California)
Esperienze di Rieducazione (Rome, Italy)	Journal of the Indian Law Institute (New Delhi, India)
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (Washington, D. C.)	Journal of the State Bar of California (San Francisco, California)
Federal Corrections (Ottawa, Canada)	Juvenile Court Judges Journal (Chicago, Illinois)
Federal Probation (Washington, D. C.)	Key Issues (Chicago, Illinois)
Federal Rules Decisions (St. Paul, Minnesota)	Kriminalistik (Cologne, Germany)
Fordham Law Review (New York, New York)	Kriminalvården (Stockholm, Sweden)
Georgetown Law Journal (Washington, D. C.)	Law and Order (New York, New York)
Goldammer's Archiv für Strafrecht (Hamburg, Germany)	Law in Transition Quarterly (Los Angeles, California)
Harvard Law Review (Cambridge, Massachusetts)	Legal Aid Brief Case (Chicago, Illinois)
Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention (London, England)	Legal Aid Review (New York, New York)
Howard Law Journal (Washington, D. C.)	Maandschrift voor het Gevangeniswezen (Amsterdam, Holland)
International Annals of Criminology (Paris, France)	Marquette Law Review (Milwaukee, Wisconsin)
International Criminal Police Review (Paris, France)	

Michigan Law Review
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Military Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Mississippi Law Journal
(University, Mississippi)

Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht
(Hamburg, Germany)

Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und
Strafrechtsreform
(Berlin, Germany)

Municipal Court Review
(Denver, Colorado)

National Prisoner Statistics
(Washington, D. C.)

National Sheriff
(Washington, D. C.)

Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Criminologie
(Amsterdam, Holland)

New York University Law Review
(New York, New York)

Northwestern University Law Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

Pennsylvania Association on Probation,
Parole and Correction
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Perspective
(Olympia, Washington)

Police
(Springfield, Illinois)

Police Chief
(Washington, D. C.)

Police Journal
(Chichester, England)

Police Management Review
(New York, New York)

Prison Journal
(Wakefield, England)

Prison Service Journal
(Wakefield, England)

Probation
(London, England)

Probation and Child Care
(Colombo, Ceylon)

Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica
(Rome, Italy)

Recueil de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)

Research Review - Department of
Institutions State of Washington
(Olympia, Washington)

Ressegna di Studi Penitenziari
(Rome, Italy)

Review of the Youth Protective Services
(Montreal, Canada)

Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e
Direito Penal
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Revista De Estudios Penitenciarios
(Madrid, Spain)

Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie
(Brussels, Belgium)

Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de
Droit de la Guerre
(Brussels, Belgium)

Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit
Pénal Comparé
(Paris, France)

Revue Internationale de Criminologie
et de Police Technique
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)

Rutgers Law Review
(Newark, New Jersey)

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht
(Berne, Switzerland)

Scuola Positiva
(Milan, Italy)

Social Defence
(New Delhi, India)

Southern California Law Review
(Los Angeles, California)

Sovietskaya Yustitsiya
(Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

Staat und Recht
(Berlin, Germany)

Syracuse Law Review
(Syracuse, New York)

Tennessee Law Review
(Knoxville, Tennessee)

Texas Law Review
(Austin, Texas)

Tijdschrift voor Strafrecht
(Amsterdam, Holland)

University of California Los Angeles
Law Review
(Los Angeles, California)

University of Chicago Law Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

University of Colorado Law Review
(Boulder, Colorado)

University of Kansas Law Review
(Kansas City, Missouri)

University of Pennsylvania Law Review
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Valor
(Venice, Florida)

Valparaiso University Law Review
(Valparaiso, Indiana)

Vanderbilt Law Review
(Nashville, Tennessee)

Villanova Law Review
(Villanova, Pennsylvania)

Virginia Law Review
(Charlottesville, Virginia)

Washburn Law Journal
(Topeka, Kansas)

Washington and Lee Law Review
(Lexington, Virginia)

Wisconsin Law Review
(Madison, Wisconsin)

Yale Law Journal
(New Haven, Connecticut)

Youth Service News
(Albany, New York)

Zeitschrift für die gesamte
Strafrechtswissenschaft
(Berlin, Germany)

Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug
(Düsseldorf, Germany)

NOTE ON USE OF INDEXES IN THIS ISSUE

The abstracts in this issue are not printed in numerical sequence. We are therefore providing the following key of abstract numbers with corresponding page numbers to assist the reader in locating the abstracts.

<u>Abstract Numbers</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
46268	1
46271 - 46272	1
46277	1
46314 - 46317	2 - 3
46318 - 46319	28
46320 - 46333	3 - 8
46334 - 46336	29 - 30
46337 - 46341	8 - 9
46342 - 46371	30 - 38
46372 - 46378	9 - 11
46379	38
46380 - 46391	11 - 15
46392	39
46393 - 46418	15 - 22
46419 - 46423	39 - 40
46424 - 46425	23
46426 - 46427	40 - 41
46428 - 46441	23 - 28
46572	28
46588	28
47253 - 47279	41 - 50
47344 - 47419	51 - 82
47420 - 47469	83 - 105

AUTHOR INDEX

A

Abd-El-Razek, Adnan 0100046383999
 Active Community Teams 0100046440999
 Akman, Dogan D. 0100046320999,
 0100047380999
 Aleksic, Zivojin 0100047269999
 Alexander, A.S., Jr. 0100047458999
 Alexander, E.R. 0100046329999,
 0100046420999
 All India Crime Prevention Society
 0100046271999
 American Foundation Institute of
 Corrections 0100046327999

B

Ballard, Kelley B. 0100046334999,
 0100046335999
 Balogh, Joseph K. 0100046348999
 Banks, James 0100047420999
 Barker, Gordon H. 0100047397999
 Baude, Patrick L. 0100047278999
 Becker, Walter 0100046402999
 Behrends, Robert A. 0100047468999
 Bernstein, Saul 0100047350999
 Berthely, Lydia C. 0100046413999
 Biddick, William 0100046405999
 Booth, W.J. 0100046371999
 Boss, P. 0100047373999
 Bouzek, Joseph G. 0100046441999
 Boyer, Raymond 0100046393999
 Braun, Richard L. 0100047370999
 Breed, Allen F. 0100047389999
 Briggs, Emmet P. 0100047432999
 Brown, Bertram S. 0100047362999
 Brown, William P. 0100047412999
 Butler, Joel R. 0100047272999
 Byrd, Robert C. 0100046346999

C

Cain, M.E. 0100046381999
 Calhoun, Karen 0100047272999
 California Criminal Statistics Bureau
 0100046365999
 California Probation, Parole and
 Correctional Association 0100047348999
 Campbell, Jay 0100046379999
 Cannat, P. 0100047256999
 Carcasio, Pasquale 0100046338999
 Case, John D. 0100046347999

Cayley, Murray A. 0100046349999
 Chapman, Samuel G. 0100047384999
 Christiansen, Karl O. 0100047396999
 Clark, J.E. 0100046361999
 Clarke, R.V.G. 0100046387999
 Cleveland-Marshall Law Review
 0100047265999, 0100047270999
 Cohen, Fred 0100047404999
 Columbia Law Review 0100047368999
 Conso, Giovanni 0100046389999
 Cook, Fred J. 0100046378999
 Coon, Thomas F. 0100046328999
 Coppola, Celso 0100046314999,
 0100047367999
 Cormier, Bruno M. 0100046393999
 Corona Unink, Guillermo 0100046414999
 Corrections Division, Oregon State Board of
 Control 0100047431999
 Council of Europe 0100046350999,
 0100046351999, 0100046353999
 Courtless, Thomas F. 0100047362999
 Craig, Roger 0100047410999
 Crespo Solis, Oscar 0100047258999
 Cressey, Donald R. 0100046412999
 Criminal Justice Bill (Part one)
 0100046354999
 Croxton, Tom A. 0100047413999
 Culloo, Leo A. 0100047429999
 Cunha, Fernando W. 0100047351999
 Cutler, Cecil L. 0100046421999

D

Darwin, J.A. 0100046342999
 David, Pedro R. 0100047398999
 Davis, Thomas H. 0100046423999
 Deardon, M. 0100046381999
 Dessi, Antiocho 0100047364999
 Drury, William A. 0100047425999
 Dunbar, Ian M. 0100046380999
 Dunham, Allison 0100047422999

E

Edwards, George 0100046355999
 Empey, LaMar T. 0100047409999
 Endres, Jerry 0100047454999
 Ervin, Sam J., Jr. 0100047277999
 Esperienze di Rieducazione 0100047366999
 Esselstyn, T.C. 0100047363999

F

Fadda, Alessandro 0100046400999
 Falcey, Simon J. 0100047452999
 Feldmann, H. 0100046572999
 Finley, Robert C. 0100046433999
 Fitzgerald, P.J. 0100046366999
 Fletcher, Donald K. 0100047443999
 Flitner, Fritz 0100046272999
 Fosen, Robert H. 0100046379999
 Fox, Sanford J. 0100047386999
 Frago, Heleno C. 0100046415999
 Francis, R.P. 0100046330999
 Frankel, Lionel H. 0100047267999
 Freedman, Joseph J. 0100047456999
 Freedman, Marcia 0100047403999
 Freedman, Monroe H. 0100047369999
 Friebert, Robert H. 0100046424999
 Fully, Georges 0100046337999

G

Gannon, Thomas M. 0100046359999
 Ganser, Robert A. 0100047436999
 Georgetown Law Journal 0100046392999
 Gerson 0100046374999
 Giannell, A. Steven 0100047417999
 Gilbert, Jean-Paul 0100047389999
 Gilland, Robert S. 0100047439999
 Glick, Nada B. 0100047457999
 Gottfredson, Don M. 0100046334999,
 0100046335999
 Governor Rockefeller's Conference on
 Crime 0100046331999
 Graham, Gordon 0100046341999
 Gray, Kenneth G. 0100046394999
 Great Britain Criminal Law Revision
 Committee 0100046370999
 Great Britain Home Office 0100046430999
 Green, John D. 0100046348999
 Guarriello, Ovidio 0100047394999
 Gutierrez, Jose 0100047461999

H

Hackler, James C. 0100046344999,
 0100047464999
 Haesler, Walter T. 0100046316999
 Hall, Jay 0100046438999
 Hannam, Charles L. 0100046380999
 Hansen, Richard H. 0100047414999
 Hare, Averil S. 0100047415999
 Hare, Robert D. 0100047415999
 Hastings, John S. 0100046436999
 Hastings, Thomas 0100047424999,
 0100047446999
 Hess, Albert G. 0100047416999
 Hewitt, William H. 0100047271999
 Hilbold, J. 0100047257999
 Hill, William F. 0100047469999
 Hochsacherff, Franz 0100046403999

I

Illinois Commission on Compensation to
 Victims of Crimes of Violence
 0100047371999
 Institute for the Study of Crime and
 Delinquency 0100046418999
 Iowa State Bar Association 0100047433999
 Israel Social Welfare Ministry
 0100047344999

J

Jacobson, Frank 0100047451999
 James, Leslie 0100046364999
 Jasmin, Therese 0100047383999
 Johnson, Elmer H. 0100046324999
 Johnston, Stanley W. 0100047372999
 Jones, Robert O. 0100046396999

K

Kaiser, Gunther 0100046439999
 Kansas Legislative Council 0100046376999
 Kaufmann, Yoram 0100046369999
 Kay, Barbara A. 0100047402999
 Kelne, Nathan 0100046391999
 Kendrick, D.C. 0100046387999
 Ketcham, Orman W. 0100047346999
 Kiester, Dorothy J. 0100047423999
 King, Charles E. 0100046336999
 King, Charles H. 0100047399999
 King, James L. 0100046377999
 Kohut, Nester C. 0100046417999
 Kolarikova, Olga 0100047356999
 Krumbiegel, Ingo 0100047276999
 Kusuda, Paul H. 0100047421999

L

Laskowitz, David 0100046419999
 Lefkowitz, Monroe M. 0100047437999
 Lefstein, Norman 0100047268999
 Leiberg, Leon G. 0100047375999
 Lentz, William P. 0100046343999
 Levine, Martin 0100047455999
 Lewis, Leslie 0100047438999
 Little, Arthur D. 0100047411999
 Loble, Lester H. 0100047349999
 Lodato, Francis 0100047273999
 Lodge, T.S. 0100046322999

M

MacCormick, Austin 0100047390999
 McCormick, Paul 0100046332999
 McGee, Richard A. 0100047385999
 McKay, Henry D. 0100047406999
 McKnight, Joseph W. 0100047442999
 McNamara, John H. 0100047434999
 Mailloux, Noel 0100046395999
 Manelli, Mario 0100046339999
 Martin, John M. 0100047391999
 Martinson, Robert 0100047254999

M

Maryland Crime Investigating Commission
0100046431999
Mathiesen, Thomas 0100046411999
Matthews, Charles V. 0100047440999
Maxwell, Terrance 0100047453999
Meade, Marion 0100046318999
Menaker, Michal 0100046369999
Mendelsohn, Harold 0100047430999
Miles, Arthur P. 0100047445999
Mohler, H.G. 0100047426999
Morris, Norval R. 0100046321999
Mukherji, S.P. 0100046356999
Mulligan, R.A. 0100047447999,
0100047448999
Munk, Michael 0100047467999

N

Natalie, Ronald B. 0100047462999
National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the U.S.A. 0100046429999
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
0100046357999
National Council on Crime and Delinquency,
Washington Citizens Council
0100046588999
Negri, Maurizio de. 0100047365999
New York State Identification and
Intelligence System 0100046426999
New York State Social Welfare Department
0100047354999
New York University Law Review
0100046368999, 0100047357999,
0100047358999
Nicholas, Talbot J. 0100046422999
Nishinaka, George M. 0100046406999
Normandeau, Andre 0100047380999
Nuvolone, Pietro 0100046397999

O

Oaks, D.H. 0100047459999
Obert, Anton 0100046393999
O'Brien, Francis W. 0100046362999
O'Leary, Vincent 0100046334999
Organization for Social and Technical
Innovation (OSTI) 0100047401999
O'Rourke, J. Kinney 0100047361999
Osnos, Robert 0100046419999
Ossicini, Adriano 0100046326999
Overby, Albert W. 0100047407999

P

Page, Edward L. 0100047435999
Palmieri, V.M. 0100046398999
Paolella, A. 0100046398999
Pappas, Nick 0100047403999
Paulsen, Monrad G. 0100047346999
Pennsylvania Public Welfare Department
0100047347999
Peters, Bettye 0100046372999

Peterson, Walter 0100046315999
Peyre, Vincent 0100047376999
Phillip, Erhard 0100046375999
Pinatel, Jean 0100046386999
Pina y Palacios, Javier 0100046408999
Pisapia, Gian D. 0100046390999
Piven, Herman 0100047441999
Plawski, Stanislaw 0100047378999
Pointer, Wesley D. 0100047353999
Polsky, Ned 0100047374999
Porte Petit, Celestino 0100047261999
Postma, L.V. 0100047275999
Puerto Rico Departamento de Justicia
0100047393999
Pye, A. Kenneth 0100046434999

R

Radovanovic, Dobrivoje 0100047269999
Ragozzino, Domenico 0100046401999
Rainwater, Lee 0100047395999
Ralston, John D. 0100047444999
Rangol, Alfred-Johannes 0100046315999
Reckless, Walter C. 0100047402999
Rector, Milton G. 0100047387999
Reddick, W. Homer 0100046441999
Reed, John P. 0100046336999
Reid, Robert F. 0100046427999
Reimer, Ernest 0100047385999
Revue Penitentielle et de Droit Penal
0100047377999
Reys, Alfonso 0100047352999
Richmond Community Development Demonstration
Project 0100047260999
Riendeau, Edward H. 0100046333999
Ritchie, Wendy L. 0100046342999
Robitscher, Jonas B. 0100046363999
Roestel, Gunter 0100046373999
Rolland, Michel 0100047376999
Rose, G.N.G. 0100046382999
Rubin, Joseph L. 0100047266999
Russell Sage Foundation 0100047434999
Rutgers Law Review 0100047418999

S

Sandrelli, Enrico 0100046399999
Sangowicz, Jadwiga M. 0100046393999
Schaefer, Stephen 0100047360999
Schewin 0100047256999
Schipkowski, Nikola 0100047466999
Schmidhofer, Ernst 0100047274999
Scott, Robert E. 0100046358999
Seattle-King County Youth Commission
0100046416999
Selih, Alenka 0100047408999
Sellin, Thorsten 0100046323999,
0100047405999
Shattuck, Gerald M. 0100047391999
Shepherd, Leo F. 0100047463999
Sheppard, Colin C. 0100047449999
Sherman, Annabelle S. 0100047428999
Shoham, Nahum 0100046383999
Shoham, Shlomo 0100046369999,

S

Shoham, Shlomo 0100046383999
 Shulman, Harry M. 0100046437999
 Silverzweig, Stanley 0100047450999
 Skoler, Daniel L. 0100046425999
 Skolnick, Jerome H. 0100047388999
 Slater, S.W. 0100046342999
 Smith, Harvey A. 0100046385999
 Societe d'Education Morale de la Jeunesse
 0100046352999
 Stark, Heman G. 0100046407999
 Sutherland, Edwin H. 0100046412999
 Szabo, Andras 0100046384999
 Szabo, Denis 0100046410999,
 0100047379999

T

Thelin 0100047255999
 Therrien, Andre 0100047381999
 Thiffault, Andre L. 0100046393999
 Thomas, Mason P., Jr. 0100047253999
 Thompson, James H. 0100046435999
 Toch, Hans 0100047359999
 Tomaino, Louis 0100046438999
 Trice, John 0100047272999
 Trimble, Robert 0100047387999

U

U. S. Disciplinary Barracks
 0100047345999
 U. S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth
 Development Office 0100047279999
 U. S. National Institute of Mental Health
 0100046277999
 U. S. President Law Enforcement and
 Administration of Justice Commission
 0100047262999, 0100047263999
 U. S. Prisons Bureau 0100046428999
 University of Missouri School of
 Journalism 0100047355999

V

Vaz, Edmund W. 0100047259999
 Velotti, Giuseppe 0100047419999
 Vermes, Miklos 0100046384999
 Vernon, Robert F. 0100047460999

W

Wagner, Georg 0100046340999
 Wahl, Alfons 0100046404999
 Wake, F.R. 0100047465999
 Walker, Nigel 0100047319999
 Ward, P.G. 0100047427999
 Warren, Marguerite Q. 0100047392999
 Wechsler, Herbert 0100046325999
 Weinberg, S. Kirson 0100046345999
 Williams, J.E. Hall 0100046409999
 Williams, Martha 0100046438999
 Wilschke, Kurt 0100046375999

Witherspoon, Arthur W. 0100046360999
 Wolfgang, Marvin E. 0100046385999,
 0100047400999
 Wright, W.H. 0100046367999
 Wylie, Max 0100047349999

Y

Yale Law Journal 0100046268999,
 0100047264999

Z

Zeitschrift fur Strafvollzug
 0100046317999
 Ziff, Harvey 0100046388999
 Zimmerman, Heinz G. 0100046432999
 Zweibelson, Irving 0100047273999

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

Questions about the Clearinghouse service (except submission of information on current projects) should be addressed to:

Crime and Delinquency Abstracts
National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information
National Institute of Mental Health
5454 Wisconsin Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203

Requests to be placed on the mailing list for Crime and Delinquency Abstracts should be addressed to:

Publications Roster
Information Services Branch
National Institute of Mental Health
5454 Wisconsin Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203

Requests for single copies and back issues should be addressed to:

Publications Distribution
Information Services Branch
National Institute of Mental Health
5454 Wisconsin Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203

CHANGE OF ADDRESS OR REMOVAL OF NAME

Please affix Abstracts mailing label here and mail to Publications Roster, Information Services Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203. Thank you.

(Fill in below only for change of address.
Please print clearly.)

NAME: Initial Initial Last

Organization (Leave blank if none)

Number and Street Address

City State

Country (if other than U.S.) Zip Code (if U.S.)

I wish to discontinue receiving this publication.
Please remove my name from your mailing list.

☐

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
5454 WISCONSIN AVENUE
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20203

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE · HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
National Institute of Mental Health

